The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,051—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.

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R.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	Friday, 8th Sept.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	Saturday, 16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	Friday, 22nd Sept.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loucin	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
R.I. HIMALAYA	3808	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

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† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
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4th Oct.	18th Oct.
	1st Nov.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

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ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

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HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	20th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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Damas	,, 50...	8	0
Romeo y Julietta	,, 50...	5	0
Hidalgas	,, 100...	10	0
Zenobias (Spotted Cabanas)	,, 100...	9	0
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RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PLANKS, CARDBOARDS, JOURNALS, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of H. L. Acworth, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 18 pieces of planks.
Also, under instructions from the P. W. Department, Railway, consisting old file cardboards, old journals of "Railroad Gazette," Engineering and Scientific, American.

SALE OF CONCRETE MIXING MACHINES, SET OF BORING TOOLS, SHAFTINGS, &c.
Under instructions from Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Dn. M. W., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Defences Yard, Mazagon, consisting one set boring tools, two concrete mixing machines, 4 W. I. galvanized shaftings; 4 mild steel bobbins; 1 pile driving monkeys; 2 circular saws, 7 dia.; angers; adzes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 5, 1893.

NOTICES.

OLD SHOT AND SHELL.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th September, 1893, for the PURCHASE of SHOT and SHELL from this Arsenal. The projectiles must be broken up by the Purchaser before removal from the Arsenal, and the whole taken delivery of by the 31st March, 1894.
2. Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 Noon, on 16th September 1893.
3. The Inspector General of Ordenance does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
4. Tenders to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 500.
5. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Arsenal Office, Allahabad, 23rd August, 1893.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894
II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.
III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.
IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.
V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.
Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

TO PARENTS
AND
GUARDIANS
KINGSTON SCHOOL, YEOVIL, SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND.
(ESTABLISHED 53 YEARS.)

LARGE Staff of Masters: preparation for Public Schools and Exams: fine premises, healthy situation. Every attention given to Indian Pupils. References furnished. Prospectus upon Application to Office of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,, (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,, (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,, (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b, c, d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per

Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 ,, 25 ,,
Rs. 16 4 0 ,, 30 ,,
Rs. 21 1 0 ,, 35 ,,
Rs. 29 0 0 ,, 40 ,,

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£333,078
,, 1885 .....£966,107
,, 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT Assurances payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851 .....£1,573,239 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1866 .....£5,573,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,321,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Rumnum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
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VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES OATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
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BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Age next Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.
So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.
The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.
Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
IV. Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves [illegible] the profession and scientific men."
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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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THE
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibbs & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p. a. on balances over Rs. and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessed of a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liabilities accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,600,
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson &

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.....THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum ... 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ... 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ... 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ... 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on which may be ascertained on applications.

A. F. SIMPSON
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening Ceremony, Jacob Sassoon Mills, Sopari Baug, Parel, 4-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be polo this evening, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mahanadi entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Ponani and Brahamani left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Shannon and Bisagno entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Surat yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow, the 6th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Union, held on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Motilal M. Moonshi, B.A., L.L.B., prayers were offered for the salvation of the soul of the late Mr. Justice Telang. After adopting a resolution of condolence to the deceased's family, the meeting dissolved.

THE JACOB SASSOON MILL.—The ceremony of opening the Jacob Sassoon Mill, situated at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, will be performed, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. It is the largest mill in India, having upwards of one lakh of spindles, with a proportionate number of looms, and worked by the most recent machinery, and it is owned by the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and named after the senior partner.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow, when the following papers will be read:—(1.) The Common Marine Shells of the Bombay Coast, by A. Abercrombie. (2.) Miscellaneous Notes *a*. Note on Indian Dogs, Mr. F. E. Dempster; *b*. Shooting Notes, Major E. F. Becher; *c*. Birds observed breeding in Kharagora, Mr. H. Bulkley, *d*. The habits of the Coppersmith, and *e*. Where do Swallows sleep, Mr. E. H. Aitken.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening (weather permitting):—

Quadrille.....Topsy Turvy.....Horwick Williams.
Overture.....Die Felsenmuhle.....Reissiger.
Gavotte.....Stephanie.....Czibulka.
Scenaed Aria...L'Assedis Diorlem.....Verdi.
Selection.....Genevieve De Brabant.Offenbach.
Valse.....In the Twilight.....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM FEVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Chinchpoogly, touching the death of Yesoo Luximon, a mill-labourer, aged twenty-two years, residing in a chawl in the locality. At about 8 a.m., on the 12th ultimo, while the deceased was returning home from the mill, a Mahomedan struck him with a stick, causing a bleeding wound on the head. Some household remedy was applied to the wound, and it healed in eight or ten days. About ten or eleven days ago the deceased was suddenly attacked by fever, which continued increasing until his death, which took place at 5 p.m., on Sunday. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that the cause of death was fever, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Adoola Bawasal, a ship-labourer, aged about thirty years, residing at Bhaji Pala Street. On the 18th ultimo, at about 11 a.m., the deceased was going along the Carnac Road, towards the Crawford Markets, when he was knocked down by a horse, attached to a hack victoria and one of the wheels of the carriage came in contact with the deceased's neck, causing severe abrasions and superficial wounds all over the face and neck. He was conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he progressed favourably until the 29th ultimo, when tetanus set in, and he died at 10 p.m., on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONDOLENCE WITH THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG'S FAMILY.—General grief has been felt at the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Teleng, and telegrams and letters of sympathy have been received by his family from different parts of the country. The Maharaja Holkar sent a telegram expressing his great grief, and his sympathy with the deceased's family, as did Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Josbhai, Dewan of Baroda, and Mr. Madan Mohun Mahavir, Secretary to the Allahabad Standing Congress Committee. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, sent a letter of condolence, expressing his great regret at the death of a brother judge and a personal friend. Letters of sympathy have been received by the deceased's family from many friends and relations residing in Baroda, Poona, Rajkote, Nagpore, and other cities.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further sums have been subscribed:—Already acknowledged, Rs. 50,341-10-0. N. J. Gamadia, Rs. 250, Naoroji Pestonji Vakeel, Rs. 125, D. C. Furdoonji, Rs. 30, Merwanji Jeejeebhoy Sons, Bomonji P. Dadachandji, Merwanji Edulji, each Rs. 25, J. C. Dubash, J. J. Cursetji, N. R. Raina, A. F. Moos, D. N. Wadia, and Nusserwanji E. Bankwala, each Rs. 10; J. R. Jassawala, Parvatibai Hurjiwan, M. K. Ratnagar, A. C. Bharoocha, Sreenbai B. C. Vacha, each Rs. 5; Behramji Dadabhoy Rs. 4, and K. M. Kateli Rs. 3;—Rs. 50,923-10-0. The following further sums have been paid:—Already acknowledged Rs. 22,625-10. as above Rs. 282. Bai Motlabai, Rs. 7,000, Bai Hunkuverbai, Rs. 1,750, the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, Rs. 1,000, H. J. Rustomji, Rs. 500, Thackersey Mulji and Sons, Rs. 250, Ramdas Bhanji and Curimbhoy Ebrahim each Rs. 200, Coverji and Behramji Umriger Rs. 151, J. F. Kathoke and Mecwanji and Byramji, each Rs. 150, Nanu and Hormusji, Rs. 101, Avabai P. Cola and Madhavdas Raghunatadas and Co, each Rs. 100, Cowasji Brothers, Rs. 50, D. P. Marker, Rs. 25, J. J. Batliboy, Rs. 15, C. W. Vachs, Rs. 10, F N Dadiburjor and D. C. Patel, each Rs. 57.—Total paid, Rs. 34,669-10-0.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Soma Komla, a notorious character, was placed by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on three different charges of theft of copper utensils, belonging to a woman, named Rukhmabai, and two others residing at Lower Colaba. During the last several weeks the accused committed a series of petty thefts. On Saturday last, the accused entered the room, occupied by the first complainant, and helped himself to several copper-pots. As he was leaving the room the prosecutrix, who had gone to the bazaar to buy some flowers, arrived, and seeing the accused walking away with the pots, she raised an alarm and had him arrested by the police, who upon enquiries ascertained that the accused has committed fifteen thefts from different houses at Lower Colaba, and pledged the property with two Marwarees. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges preferred against him, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. After the disposal of the case Mr. Wilson charged two Marwarees before his Worship, under Section 58 of the Police Act, with failing to inform the police that they had received in pledge certain copper-pots from the accused. A few days prior to the arrest of the accused the police had warned the Marwarees to inform the police if anybody came to them to pledge the copper-pots. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and fined them Rs. 50 each.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE RIOTS.—A correspondent writes:—With reference to certain remarks made by his Excellency the Governor on the 29th ultimo, when several members of the Mahomedan and Hindoo communities waited upon him at the Secretariat, in connection with the late riots "That if all in Bombay had been good citizens there would have been no riots, because besides you, who are now before me, there must be amongst all classes and castes, men of influence like yourselves, and if they had used their strength and authority as you did there should not have been any riots at all." I should like, with your permission, to have my say. In a large city like Bombay, during the disturbed days, the influence brought to bear and authority exercised, by some, upon the raving rabble, have probably not been brought to light. Two instances have come under my notice, and justice demands that publicity ought to be given to them. On Friday, the 11th August, the riot between the Mahomedans and Hindoos began, and its fury or rather one wave was directed towards the godowns of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co., situated in Argyle Road and Callian Street. They were at the time in full working order. Mr. Mahomed Nansee Khairaz, one of the partners of the firm, was superintending the operations of the godowns, when he received information that a disturbance had broken out. At about 3 p.m., a gang of Mahomedans armed with sticks of pretentious length and unpleasant weight laid siege to one of the godowns, and happening to get into their clutches a Hindu labourer, who was unfortunately sitting outside of the godown, began maltreating him, when Mr. Mahomed Nansee Khairaz, with the assistance of a few Mahomedans working at the time in the said godown, persuaded the rioters to desist from their violence, and leave the poor Hindu unmolested. The godown at this eventful period had over one hundred Hindu, besides several Mahomedan workmen. The appeal calmed the infuriated mob. On the appearance of the military the Hindu workmen were safely sent to their homes, under assuring protection. On Monday, the 21st of August, the smouldering fires of the late riots developed in another unpleasant phase. The Hindu cartmen proclaimed a general strike, and their co-religionist labourers also joined them. The storm was brewing and there was every indication, that its effects would have been deleterious in the extreme. The firm of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co. had a large stock of goods lying at their godowns, waiting for transport to the docks, to be shipped on the steamer "Knight Commander" on the above date. While matters were at a dead-lock Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz and Mr. Mahomed Nansee Khairaz, both partners of the firm of Messrs. Khairaz and Co., hurried to the spot, and with their Hindu and Mahomedan clerks employed in the godowns, began loading the carts, and the strikers seeing this gave way, and work then proceeded.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE second "cinderella" dance of this Corps, which was if anything a greater success than the former one, was held in the Nesbit Road head-quarters, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, when notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there were present: Major, Mrs., and Miss G. W. Roughton, Capt. W. G. Wilson, Surgeon-Capt. J. C. Crimmin, V.C., Lieut. and the two Misses H. W. Barrow, and over 120 active and honorary members with their lady guests. The floor which was laid by Messrs. Jaffer Noorally and Co., and as on the former occasion, was in perfect condition, the band under Mr. D'Souza excellent, the decorations pretty, and the lighting perfect. Mr. Henry Hiscocks did the catering in first-class style. Dancing commenced punctually at 8-35, and before 12 o'clock, fourteen dances were gone through.

On next Saturday a smoking concert takes place in the Fort head-quarters, and on the 23rd a concert, at which ladies will help, will be held in the Nesbit Road head-quarters, the next dance being on the 7th October. From this it will be seen that the members of this Corps do not let the grass grow under their feet so far as amusements are concerned.

8TH SPOON COMPETITION.

MONSOON SEASON COLABA, SEPT. 2.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total
Gunner Houfton	29	12	41*
Gunner Hesketh	19	16	35†
Gunner Robbins	21	13	34
Major Roughton	16	16	32
Gunner Penton	21	11	32
Bomb Martin	17	13	30
Gunner Coates	13	14	27
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	17	6	23
Gunner Hicky	6	10	16
Gunner Traylen	2	8	10

* Handicapped 8 Points † Winner of Spoon.

No good shooting could be made owing to the high winds and rain, which sadly interfered with the competitors—twenty-five of whom turned out—but only ten competed. The usual match with the "Light Horse" had to be postponed.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong August 16, is summarised in the following general remarks:—A very brisk inquiry at a rise of $1 to $2 on last prices under extensive orders from the country markets has been experienced and considerable sales have been effected, reducing unsold stocks well-nigh 25 per cent. Nos. 10 and 20 have been most favoured, and nearly three-fourth of the sales comprises these two counts. Nos, 16 and 12 have not been so very much in request, though at the same time they have been moved to a very fair extent, bringing up the total offtake to very nearly 11,000 bales, comprising about—

3,500	bales of No. 20	sold at	$75 to $81¼
1,500	" " 16	"	$73 to $80
1,400	" " 12	"	$65 to $75
4,550	" " 10	"	$63 to $75
50	" " 8/6	"	$63 to $69

leaving unsold stocks at 30,000 bales against 43,000 bales during the previous fortnight. In a general way the market closes firm, and present prices are likely to be maintained unless exchange again interferes with the evenness of its course. Rupees are quoted today at 193¼ o/d and 193 T. T., and considering the strong feeling in the United States for the protection of silver the outlook appears to be much for a rise than a decline. The repeal of the Sherman Act if at all effected, is not likely to go alone without counter-balancing measures, and if free coinage of silver is resorted to in case the purchase clause is repealed, the only question that would remain to be taken into count would be the question of the ratio to be fixed to maintain the parity of the two metals. Consequently apprehensions that at one time were very much rife as to again experiencing a sharp decline in exchange have rather calmed down, any serious decline has gone out of the pale of probability. A rise of about $10/12 in prices of yarn would have very much neutralized the effects of the decline in exchange, but dealers have not come up to the scratch so far. Taking the former rise, an advance of $5 has been experienced, and it is a question whether any further rise will follow if arrivals continue to pour in as before. Their falling off to the point of 1,020 bales during the past fortnight has certainly had very excellent effects, and if the trade is not, to be overwhelmingly overpowered, the adoption of "short time" system is a necessity.

In Shanghai also considerable business has been done in all the leading counts, and about 9,000 bales Nos. 10, 16, and 20 have been dealt in in nearly equal proportions at a rise of Tl. 1 to 1½ leaving unsold stocks at 14,000 bales.

In Japan settlements are computed at about 1,000 bales 20s. at slightly higher prices. Indian Cotton is particularly dull, sales amounting to 395 bales only.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)
Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

163-93—Matubhai and J—Vithuldas Virjee Mapla Mukat Perab Anu and another
286-93—Payne G and S—Sewnarayen Rampurtab vs Luchminarayen Mukanlal—Bhaishunker and K.
311-93—Little S N and B—Nensey Khairaj and others vs Pranjiwandas Kallidas—Wadia and G.
355-93—Khunderao M Ramgopal Ganeshdas and another vs Nensookdas Lukmichand and others.
Postponed Long Causes.
371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhandas Khatao and another—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
131-93—Khunderao and M—Thuker Vassonji Jetha vs Eduljee Hormusji Kotwal—Bhaishunker and K.
588-93—Roughton and B—Chunilal Bhacharanlal and another vs Narondas Bhacharam Chobay—Wadia and G.
44-93—Daphtary and F—Ootumbai vs Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.
49-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lalloobhoy Mody vs Ootambai—Daphtary and F.
499-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwandasjee vs Haridas Bawa and another—Crawford B and Co. and V M Palnesa.
68-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.
692-91—Tyabji and D—Munchubai Navalchand vs John Henry Tod and another—Brown and M.
379-92—Pestonji R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabje and D.
485-92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Pestonjee R and K.
208-93—Crawford B and Co—James Connell vs Nensey Khairaj and another—Little S N and B.
178-92—Ardesir H and D—N C Macleod vs Vassanbai—M H Khan.
686-91—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Ramdayal Anundiram vs Devidin Madagilal and others—J C Cama and In person.
105-92—Thakurdas D and C—Assur Virjee vs Khatao Natha and others—Edgelow and G.
15-91—Brown and M—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co—Crawford B and Co

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.
210-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhandass Purmanandas and another vs Rahinu Rahimtoola—Brown and M—Part heard.
190-93—Edgelow and G—Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and another vs Gungadas Trikumjee and another Bhaishunker and K—Partly decreed.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubas vs Avabai and others—Thakurdas D and S and P G and S—Part heard.
333-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen Insurance Co—Payne, G and S—(No, to be called on.)
579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co.
290-92—Dikshit and H—Bhaijee Succaram Dighey vs Jagonnath Antoba—In person.
62-92—Tyabji and D—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—In person (paupers.)
595-92—K D Shroff—Kashibai vs Sitaram Raghoba Morayand another—J C Cama and In person.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	73 91	63 71	61 77	58 56
Monday, September 4th...	0 4	0 7	0 8	0 3
Total ..	73 95	63 81	61 85	58 59
Total fall to September 4th, 1892	103 72	87 83	85 86	85 36
Total fall to September 4th, 1891	80 9	67 58	63 9	67 1

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMIR KHAN, who is in command of the Asmar Army, while Gholam Haidar is on special duty, with the Durand Mission, had proposed to construct a road from Asmar to Dir. This would injure and annoy Umra Khan of Jandol.

THE Talpatrak people who revolted lately, and succeeded in killing the official who is ruling them on behalf of Umra Khan, were, it is rumoured, stirred up by the Amir's officials. Umra Khan is said to be collecting a large force to punish the Talpatrak insurgents. It is stated, however, that Sardar Khan of Nawagi left for Shukrata, on the 27th August, with a large following to attack Umra Khan. The latter is said to be communicating with Nizam-ul-Mulk of Chitral advising him to request the Indian Government not to detail a European agent for Chitral, but to keep a native agent there, as in the time of his father.

A STORY is current in some quarters in London to the effect that the Dutch Government is trying to get the United States and Indian Governments to join in a new silver money plan. The proposal is that India should re-open her mints to the white metal, and that the United States Government should establish free coinage in it, both Governments taking the silver at the ratio to gold of 25 to 1. This would put the price of silver up to 37d. or 38d. per oz., and would be equivalent to a rupee at 1s. 4d.

IN consequence of the reported destitution among the Karens of the Tongoo Distrsct, and applications made on their behalf by the missionaries for advances from Government without interest, the Financial Commissioner directed Mr. Carter, Deputy Commissioner, to visit the hills where scarcity was reported. Mr. Carter's report, now received, shows that though the crops are a failure, the people have abundant supplies of food and stocks of cattle. They refused to work on the roads which Mr. Carter proposed to start as relief works. Needless to say the advances asked for by them will not be made.

WE regret, writes the *Indian Engineering*, to record the death of Mr. P. J. Flynn, which occurred at his home in Los Angeles, California, on June 1. Mr. Flynn was the author of two manuals in the Van Nostrand Science series, and also of a large and exhaustive work on Irrigation Canals and other Irrigation Works. Mr. Flynn was an Executive Engineer in the Indian P. W. D. before he retired, and settled down in the United States of America.

IN the prosecution of the late officials of the Himalaya Bank, the sitting of the Magistrate's court has been adjourned from the 5th to the 6th instant, when the Magistrate will pronounce his orders, committing the accused for trial by the High Court, and fixing the charges. The statement that the adjournment to the 5th instant, was to allow the accused time to find bail, is incorrect. The Magistrate on the 26th ultimo intimated his intention to commit, but took time to consider his orders, owing to the vast mass of exhibits and depositions to be gone through.

ONE cannot help being struck during even a brief visit to the German territory, writes the *Zanzibar Gazette*, with a most important difference between the manner of its development and that of the British sphere, and that is while the former is being extensively laid out in plantations by German capitalists, nothing of this kind has been attempted in our own territory on the Coast or in Zanzibar. What is the reason for this want of enterprise on the part of our own country? It is certainly not that our land is less fertile or worth cultivating than the German territory: but the fact remains that one of the surest signs of development in the colonisation of territory is enterly absent in the case of British East Africa.

THE Government of Madras has agreed to the proposal of Mr. W. A. Willock, Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, to take the minor Rajah of Jeypore on a part of his tour through the estate next cold weather, and to send him on a visit to Calcutta and elsewhere before or afterwards, as may be convenient. Mr. Willock urged the desirability of the minor Raja spending some further portion of his minority surrounded by civilising influences.

THE 12 machine guns belonging to the Amir, that have been lying in Peshawar Fort, have been delivered to the Amir's agent at Peshawar. They were to be sent to Kabul on Thursday last.

THE Darjiling Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings for the week ended 19th August, were Rs. 11,080-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 12,189-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,109-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 19th August, 1893, Rs. 217-4-1. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 238-15-11. Decrease, Rs. 21-11-10. Receipts from 1st July to 19th August, 1893, Rs. 76,260-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 76,220-0-0. Increase Rs. 40-0-0.

THERE is a Mahomedan in Delhi who, it is rumoured, is employed by the Municipality for the destruction of poisonous reptiles. A visit to this man's establishment is instructive, and well worth the trouble. He is at present in possession of no less than about 30 beautiful specimens of the cobra, in the full possession of their poison fangs. The snakes are completely under the man's subjection. It is interesting to watch the fearless way the fellow handles them. He flourishes a rag in front of a cobra with one hand, while with the other hand he keeps stroking the snake's back. The snake darts furiously with extended hood at the rag, while the snake-catcher gradually works his hand higher and higher up the snake's body till he reaches to within a few inches of its head, when with a sudden grab he catches the snake by the head, forces its mouth open, and displays the poison fangs, &c., &c. The man says he has been bitten by cobras on several occasions, but has cured himself, and in proof which he shows several ugly cuts and gashes on his body where he has sliced off the bitten part with a knife. He undertakes to teach any one to capture snakes as fearlessly as he does, and also guarantees to cure them should they be bitten. If this can be proved as a fact, such knowledge is not only wonderful, but well worth knowing, but it would take a very courageous person to try the experiment on the off-chance of getting life saved by this wounderful snake-physician's remedies. Besides these cobras, he has several other specimens of venomous snakes, on show at his house in this city. Here is a good opportunity for naturalists.

NOTHING has been settled about the result of the interview between the Viceroy and the Khan of Khelat's sister. It is very unlikely the Khan will be pardoned in any way.

THE Hemp Drugs Commission have completed the works of their "preliminary visit" to the North-West Provinces, and have gone on to Jubbulpore. They devoted themselves, while at Allahabad, to getting all the information they could about excise, especially in connection with hemp drugs, from Mr Cadell and Mr Stoker, the principal repositories of information on these subjects. They then separated into two parties and visited the Lunatic Asylums of Benares, Lucknow and Bareilly dealing with the cases ascribed to hemp drugs. A flying visit was also paid to Naini Tal by some of the members, to lay their plans before the Lieutnant-Governor. The Commission propose to return to this Province, to examine witnesses formally about the beginning of November.

CAPTAIN S. M. RENNY will officiate as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, vice Captain Towsend, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory in Madras, and during the absence on duty in England of Colonel Stambridge, the permanent incumbent.

THE eight following officers have been permitted to volunteer for the Indian Staff Corps from corps serving out of India: Lieutenants Hardie (Royal Marine Light Infantry), Marsden (West India Regiment), Vander Gucht (Liverpool Regiment), Higginson (West Riding Regiment) and Hogg (Royal Berkshire Regiment); Second-Lieutenants Harding (North Staffordshire Regiment), Angelo (North Staffordshire Regiment) and Knox (Royal Irish Rifles).

FRANSFRONTIER correspondents state that, the Amir has summoned all the influential Mullas from Kunar, Laghman, Ghazni, Jellalabad, Ningrahar, Kohistan, &c., to consult them about the matters to be discussed by the British Mission. The Amir is at Paghman.

SEVERAL lady candidates have been put forward, by the Women's Rights Associations of Paris, in view of the general elections. Lively scenes have taken place, and a great deal of wrangling marked the electoral meeting held by the various candidates. Madame Hubertine Auclerc, has in the meantime drawn up a formidable programme which she implores all her country-women to endorse. It calls for the substitution of what she describes as the Minotaur; or all-devouring, all-oppressing State by the *Etat Maternel*, a motherly Government, which is to secure help for the weak, the old, and the needy: to allow women as well as men to effect a revision of the constitution, and to enable the weaker sex to vote, pursue the same professions as men—the military one being, of course, excepted—and to have a hand in the government. All these electoral preparations and addresses serve to divert Parisians, who enjoy the comic side of the contest and are ever ready to listen for the sake of fun to the utmost eccentric of candidates, including the man who went about ringing a bell lately in order to draw attention to his parliamentary programme.

THE khaki drill or serge uniform, which Volunteer Corps have to adopt from the 1st January 1896, is to be of the universal khaki pattern for all officers, non-commissioned officers and men, as laid down in the Army Regulations. The question of a full-dress uniform for Volunteer Corps is at present under consideration.

IT is recorded that in the early days of the Indian Army, it was no uncommon thing to see a native officer of low caste humbly making obeisance to a Brahmin sepoy. Something of the same spirit seems yet alive in Bengal, writes the *Pioneer*, and even the judicial service is not altogether exempt from it. We find a rather interesting case of the sort reported in a native paper. It seems that in the Hooghly District, there is a zemindar who happens to be a Baidya by caste, and there is also a certain Brahmin, who had the misfortune to fall out with the Baidya. From words they came to blows, and the graceless Baidya incontinently shoe-beat the Brahmin. So came the usual summons, and the case was put up before a Brahmin Magistrate. This official, with perhaps exaggerated fellow feeling, found that "a shoe-beating of a high caste man by a man of low caste does produce the acme of distres and degradation" and he imposed a fine of Rs. 10). The Sessions Judge, to whom the case was appealed, naturally enforced the dictum that in law all men are equal, and characterised the sentence as, under the circumstances, outrageously severe. This contention, it is both instructive and amusing to note, was very strongly supported in the High Court, to which the affair eventually came, by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, who argued that Manu's laws were now "obsolete," and that the Baidya and the Brahmin must be equal before the law, as in things of this world they were equal, both being gentlemen. The High Court held that in Bengal one gentleman may shoe-beat another for Rs. 50; and that that charge must not be doubled because the beater happens to be a Baidya, and the beaten a Brahmin.

AN art which is carried to a high degree of excellence in the East, but which seems in some danger of decaying, writes the *Daily News*, is that of ornamental bookbinding. Some notion of the skill of Oriental craftsmen in this branch of design may be gathered from specimens given in the latest issue in the *Journal of Indian Arts and Industry*. The best of these specimens, says Colonel Holbein Hendley, come from Ulwar, and are doubtless of Persian origin. Few approach in goodness of design and in carefulness of execution, the work of Kari Ahmed and his sons, who were for some years in the employ of the Chief of Ulwar. The grandsons have now succeeded to the sons, however, and in their hands the art is likely to become a mere trade. In India, a man of real genius develops an art from some hints he receives from strangers, or, it may be, discovers it himself, but from jealousy or from fear of destroying his monopoly, teaches only the members of his own family, who may or may not share his skill, and thus in the course of a generation or two nothing remains but a shadow or parody of perhaps an exquisit production. In the Ulwar bookbindings the ornament is somewhat after the old Grolier style, in which the colours are painted on the boards, and not inlaid. In most of the designs the pattern is produced by the use of brass blocks. The colours are then painted on with the brush. Sometimes the Ulwar artist colours the whole of the ground, and at others only part of it, so as to produce very different effects by the use of the same blocks. The effect is remarkably fine, and is comparable to the design work on some of the most beautiful productions of the more fashionable China manufactories. The bindings are expensive, as they are all hand-made, and a great deal of gold is used. A bargain may be made, however, with the present artists, who ask for as much as they can get. As their work is curious and valuable, they have, as a rule, very little difficulty in disposing of it. Numerous specimens have been made for the Queen and other distinguished persons. They all show more or less similarity to the best specimens of Persian workmanship, of which the binding of the Koran purchased by the Emperor Aurungzebe, and now in the Royal Library at Windsor, is a particularly interesting example.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writing to a contemporary gives an account of the election riots there on Sunday, 20th ult. The more serious part of the day's business, he says, happened at Ariancoupum on Sunday afternoon. The crowd had become perfectly unmanageable, and totally defied the efforts of the police to control it. The fighting had become desperate, one man was killed and many badly wounded, and matters altogether looked ugly. The sepoys were brought to the front and summoned the rioters to disperse, which they refused to do. The officer in command then ordered the men to fire over the heads of the people, but this also had no effect, and as the situation was rapidly becoming more alarming it was deemed necessary to fire on the people with ball cartridges, which was accordingly done with the result that two men and one woman were shot dead and several others wounded. This had the desired effect, for the crowd speedily fell back, and the rioting ceased. The necessity for such an extreme measure is deeply to be regretted, but the military authorities had no alternative but to act up to instructions. Had the police force been even fairly efficient the catastrophe of last Sunday night would never have happened. It was fortunate, however, for the residents of Ariancoupum that the sepoys were on the spot at the time of need, or the village might have been hacked and plundered with impunity, for the police were absolutely powerless. I regret that I am not in a position to say what the police did towards quieting the disturbance, but I do not hear that the force suffered much. The rioters stoned Monsieurs Didelot, the *Procureus de la Republique*, and Le Faucheir, the President of the Civil Court.

THE newly-appointed Opium Commissioners writes the *Globe* will, no doubt, make it one branch of their investigation to ascertain whether, if India abandoned the manufacture of the narcotic, any other country would be likely to make good the deficiency of supply. A suggestive statement in that connection emanates from Mr. Strainger, the British Vice-Consul at Chiengmai. Dealing with the caravan trade between Western China and Upper Siam, he says that "opium and raw silk" are the most important of the goods brought down by the Chinese traders. The inference is, therefore, that Yunnan produces more of these commodities than the local market requires, with the result that a surplus finds its way across the frontier. This, too, in spite of very heavy charges for transport and the risk of being plundered by robber bands. Is it not pretty certain, then, that if the Indian supply ceased, a great stimulus would be given to the production of opium in Yunnan and the adjacent provinces? The Chiengmai road conducts to Upper Burma as well as to Bangkow, so that the Burmese would have almost as easy access to the drug as they have at present. In that case where would the supposed gain to human morality come in? As much opium would be consumed as at present in the countries adjacent to Western China, but the profits would go into Chinese pockets instead of being used to diminish the heavy burden of taxation on the Indian peasant.

CRICKET.

BYCULLA CLUB *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THIS important and interesting fixture was played off yesterday, before a large number of spectators. The teams were evenly matched, and although the Gymkhana lost, they played up most pluckily. The Gymkhana opened badly and ended badly, but when Captain Creagh went in the play grew lively, he, with dash and brilliancy, played a good game, and raised the score rapidly, contributing 35. Mr. Sinclair was the only other man for the Gymkhana side who entered into double figures, (15). Excitement waxed strong as the Visitors' first four wickets fell for a comparatively small total. When Nicholson went in fast scoring was seen, and his partnership with Lieutenant Cave proved most valuable. Lieut. Cave contributed forty-one. Fielding on both sides was good, and the bowling of Messrs. Raikes and Greig was much admired. Play was commenced at 11 o'clock punctually, and before it was time for lunch the home team were disposed of for the small total of 89. The Visitors opened their venture immediately after luncheon, at 2-30, and by 4-45 when their eleventh wicket fell, they had piled up a total of 104. The home team opened their second innings at five minutes to five and scored 68 for five wickets, when stumps were drawn. On the result of the first innings the Visitors won by nineteen runs.

The following are the particulars of the day's play:—

Bombay Gymkhana won the toss, and elected to bat. Gould and Young opened, and the bowling was entrusted to Raikes and Smallwood. Gould obtained one from Raikes and Young followed suit. Smallwood started with a maiden, and in his second over Young secured a couple. Raikes' third over was a maiden and a wicket, Young being clean-bowled. Greig partnered Gould, who cut Smallwood for a single and Greig followed suit. The Gymkhana started rather badly, for before the total reached six, Gould returned a ball to the bowler and retired. Leslie and Greig were now together, and they each secured a single when Greig was caught at mid, by Raikes (8-3-1). Creagh was the next man in, and secured one. Leslie next sent Smallwood to off, and the players ran out five for it. While trying to hit Raikes on the leg, Leslie missed, and being bowled retired with six to his credit (15-4-6). Lindsay joined Creagh, who put away Raikes for one, and the latter was also sent to the mid by Lindsay for a double. Creagh next drove Smallwood to the pavilion for four. A sharp run was secured from the next ball, but it was very risky, and Lindsay was all but out. Both these players commenced vigorous batting, and thirty was soon telegraphed. Creagh next cut Raikes for a couple, and also secured a double off the same bowler on the mid. Creagh who was hitting freely sent Smallwood to the screen behind the bowler, for which four was obtained. Leslie skied Raikes to the square, beg caught by English, retired (43-5-6). Major Tylden partnered Creagh, and cut Smallwood for a couple. Raikes put up a maiden, the fifth ball being a no-ball did not count, and the sixth one removed the bails off the wicket of Tylden (47-6-3). Captain Wright partnered Creagh who gave an easy chance, but was refused. Sixty was hoisted and a shower of rain interfered, and play was stopped for a few minutes. Play being resumed Wright was caught by Dean off Raikes on the mid. Benson partnered Creagh and the latter was clean-bowled by a yorker sent by Smallwood (61-8-35). Sinclair joined Benson and got a couple from Raikes. Benson gave a chance on the slip but was let off. Benson was run out (70-9-5). Sprott joined Sinclair, but returned without contributing anything to his side, being bowled by Smallwood. Branson, the last man, went in, and opened his account with a last Yoong Zoroastrian C. Club, and resulted in a victory for the former by 17 runs. The second ball proved too good for Sinclair (83-11-15). Branson was not out with a couple to his account. Thus the Gymkhana's first innings terminated with a total of eighty-nine.

On play being resumed at 2-45, after lunch, the Visitors opened their first innings with Cave and Smallwood, bowling being entrusted to Sinclair and Greig. The first named bowler started with a maiden and Greig followed suit, Cave secured a couple off Sinclair in his second over and Smallwood put away Greig to leg for 4 and drove the same bowler, for a single. Smallwood after stopping three balls from Sinclair succumbed to the fourth (7-1-5). Johnson partnered Cave, but immediately returned being clean-bowled by Greig, (10-2-0). Walker joined Cave and sent Sinclair to cover, for 3, and Cave cut the same bowler for 4, which made 20 to be signalled, Sinclair having made his fourth maiden. Cave put away Greig to leg for a couple and from the next ball four byes were obtained, and when the score reached 29, Walker received notice to quit, having succumbed to Sinclair (29-3-5). Rain interfered a third time with the game. Sinclair's first ball of the next over displaced his bails (32-4-1). Cave was nicely caught at the point by Benson (86-6-41). Scott partnered Reid who was caught by Young off Benson (90-7-5). Dean next went in, but returned without contributing anything (92-8-0). Macleod and Scott were then together, and they managed to pull up the total to a century, Scott who was hitting freely was cleanbowled by Greig (103-10-10). O'Brien the last of the Visitors joined Macleod who was soon dismissed by Greig the latter being more successful at the Market end. The Visitors' first innings closed with a total of 104.

The Gymkhana, fifteen behind their opponents, opened their second venture with Gould and Greig, while bowling was entrusted to Raikes and Smallwood. The players secured a single each. Raikes was sent by Gould to leg for 4. Greig put away Smallwood for one, and Gould followed suit. The players began scoring fast, and 10 was telegraphed, and when the total reached 18 Gould was cleverly held behind the wicket by Nicholson (18-1-9). Sinclair filled the vacancy and was given l-b-w to Smallwood (18-2-0). Benson partnered Greig who put away Smallwood for a couple, which caused 20 to be put up on the board. Greig was very much at home with the bowling, and felt quite comfortable. He was piling up his score steadily, and the total was brought up to 40. At this stage Johnson was tried in place of Smallwood. He put up a maiden and Benson was caught by Walker off Raikes (46-3-10). Leslie partnered Greig and sent Johnson to leg for 4, Greig was nicely caught by Walker on the square (52-4-26). Lindsay and Leslie were now together and before they made 4 more between them the former was given l-b-w to Raikes (56-5-3). W

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

No commercial or financial news is to hand by wire later than that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The usual Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay has not been issued to-day on account of a native holiday for which the Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed. In Produce, however, there has been some business doing.

COTTON has been steady at a further advance of Re. 1 per candy; but the transactions have been entirely for account of the Mills, exporters having been quite out of the market. The purchases reported sum up 1,100 bales, made up of 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 188; and Dhollera, at Rs. 207; 150 Cadi Ginned, at Rs. 206¼; 100 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 177; Karanja, at Rs. 194; Nugger, at Rs. 173; Sheagaum, at Rs. 190; and Compta, at Rs. 177; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 191 per candy.

Except in the Bengal circle, in which 6 inches 10 cents were registered at Cawnpore, and 1 inch 90 cents at Agra, the fall of rain over the Cotton area did not reach an inch from the middle of last week till this morning. The only cry for more rain by to-day's telegrams, however, is from Wadwan in the Dholiera circle; but in the other districts of that circle, and throughout the others, the crop was flourishing in seasonable weather, the flowering being advanced, and the plants showing bolls, in several districts of the Oomra circle.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone to-day, and only a small export business has transpired, prices being still unchanged.

SEEDS.—Transactions for shippers' account have been upon a moderate scale to-day in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-12-6 per cwt., other descriptions being quoted as before:—

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	256	bales.
Wheat	7,627	cwts.
Linseed	3,968	"
Rapeseed	7,409	"
Castorseed	2,903	"
Rice	3,835	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	⅞
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97¼ ex
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅝ ex-divd.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 7-8
Bar Silver	33 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 4.

The M. M. Salazie from China, O. L. Australia from London and P. and O. Chusan from London, arrived.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.
Robinson, Major, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from furlough, from England.
Oldham, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Walker, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from England.
Thompson, Col, Ms, R E, from furlough, from England.
SEPTEMBER 3.
Priestly, Lt. Ms, 2nd Lancers, off leave, from Australia.
Sarkies, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.
Oldham, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
SEPTEMBER 4.
Priestly, Lt, Ms, 2nd Lancers, off leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company:—No. 3161 Vol J X D'Souza and No. 3162 Vol. J. Fernandes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be sword drill at the Town Hall for all members at 5-30 o'clock this evening.
Bombay, 5th September.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day Tuesday, 5th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 6th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine & Squad drill.
Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day Tuesday, 5th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted as follows:—No 348 Gunner R. Harrison, No 2 Sub-division No 2 Company; and No 349 Gunner A. W. S. Wise, No 1 Sub-division No 2 Company.
3. The following gentleman has joined the Corps, as an Honorary Member:—Mr. John Law.
4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant: Gunner W. Nye.
5. The following drills will take place next week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 12th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill,
Wednesday, 13th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine & Squad drill.
Friday, 15th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill,
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 12th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill,
Friday, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.
(*The Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr J G Lorimer, Assist Commr, Bannu, is transferred to Hazara and appointed to officiate as District Judge vice Mr H J Maynard.
Mr H J Maynard, Offg Dist Judge, Hazara, is transferred to Kohat and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, vice Mr C E F Bunbury.
Mr R P Warburton, Offg Extra Assist Commr, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months.
Mr L Gisborne Smith, Depy Conservr of Forests, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the 25th Sept.

(*N.-W.-Provinces, and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr W Lambe, Magte and Collr, Ghazipur, privilege leave for three months.
Mr L Mercer, Depy Conservr of Forests, in charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Division of the Oudh Circle, special leave on urgent private affairs for four months.
Surg-Capt G H Baker, Offg Civil Surg, to be Civil Surg, 2nd class, with grade station Cawnpore, vice Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col G Griffith, retired, and to continue in civil medical charge of the Jhansi district.
Surg-Capt A E Roberts, Offg Civil Surg, to be Civil Surg, 2nd class, with grade station Dehra Dun, vice Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col G G MacLaren, retired, and to continue in civil medical charge of the Allgarh district.
Mr L C Porter, Offg Jt-Magte, Benares, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Ghazipur, during the absence on leave of Mr W Lambe, or until further orders.
Mr J C Tulloch, Asst Conservr of Forests, attached to the Kheri Forest Division of the Oudh Circle, to hold charge of the Gorakhpur Forest Division of the same circle during the absence on leave of Mr L Mercer, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 4.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua, except San Juan Del Sur, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th September, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	8	44 p.m.	17	8
Teheran	4	1	27 p.m.	..	52
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	1
" Karrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	3	16	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—September 3, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of J. L. Jenkins, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CAMA—Sept. 4, at Fort, opposite the Cathedral, Merbai, wife of Eduljee Pestonjee Cama, and daughter of Furdunjee Framjee Dhondy, aged 44. Funeral takes place at 7 a.m. this day (Tuesday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—August 28, at Ancady-Koppa, Mysore, the wife of Frank Armstrong, of a son.
GREGSON—August 30, at 1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Charles B Gregson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COMINS—GRIMLEY—August 18, at St Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Chota Nagpore, assisted by the Rev F C Boyd, Surgeon-Major Deane Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to Dora Violet, second daughter of W H Grimley, Esq, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—August 30, at Madras, Alexander McBane ("Sandy"), the dearly loved pet son of Mr and Mrs D Campbell, Ootacamund, aged 2 years, 3 months and 17 days.
HANSON—August 13, at Kuldanah, C J Hanson, Sub-Assist Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1893.

TO-DAY'S telegram regarding the new draft treaty which the French Plenipotentiary has presented to the Siamese Government—with an intimation that he will give them three months to consider its provisions—would lead to the reference that we have not yet reached the stage of finality, had we not been informed twenty-four hours before that an agreement has been virtually arrived at between Great Britain and France. This latter announcement was emphasized by the statement that "further newspaper agitation will therefore lead to nothing." It may of course be that this awkward international question has still to be solved. If it should turn out to be the fact that the proposed treaty in effect overrides the existing commercial treaties between Siam and other countries we are certainly not yet within measurable distance of the end of newspaper agitation, and the risks it involves. Lord Dufferin has returned to Paris, and doubtless the agreement signed some time since defining the "buffer" State between French and British territory—not between Siam and French territory as the telegram has it—will now be embodied in a treaty between Great Britain and France. Whatever constitutes the "integrity and independence" of Siam, or of what is left of that Kingdom, has also, it would appear, been made the subject of an agreement. It is not altogether easy to conjecture how the treaty between France and Siam which M. de Vilers has given that kingdom three months to consider, can possibly override other commercial treaties. All such treaties made with the kingdoms of the Further East during the last twenty or thirty years, contain the most favoured nation clause. Obviously those treaties cannot be set aside or overridden by any stipulation giving special advantages to French commerce; whatever advantages are obtained by France would be claimed by Great Britain and the other Powers interested. Nor is it easy to understand why the French Plenipotentiary, who has been hitherto so peremptory in requiring instant compliance with the most exacting demands, should give Siam three months to consider whether the new treaty is acceptable or not. It is possible that the delay is accorded to enable the defences which are to be erected on the Chintaboon river to be completed, and bridge over what is left of the unhealthy season till the cold weather arrives to render military operations, if such be necessary, less destructive to the health of French troops.

Now that our commercial interests in Siam are in question the contents of the British consular report for the last year will receive unusual attention. Mr. H. M. Jones, the Consul-General, is an adept in the art of penning a report, and that which might otherwise have been dull and heavy reading, literally teems with interest. When one remembers that the shipping return is an infallible index of the general condition of the trade of a country, and finds that British shipping represents eighty-seven per cent. of the whole carrying trade, while as regards the value of cargoes the statistics are even more favourable, it is obvious that a good deal remains to be said and done before the whole of that trade is taken over by France. How much England is interested in Siam will be recognised at a glance when we say that of the total imports not less than ninety-three per cent. was landed from British vessels and the same vessels left port with eighty-five per cent. of the exports. Even these large percentages understate the actual fact, for some of the vessels classified as Dutch, are in reality British, belonging as they do to the Holt Liverpool Line, temporarily taken over from the Java line to run between Bangkok and Singapore. Again part of the junk trade is British, and several vessels flying foreign flags were chartered by British firms and engaged wholly in British trade. French shipping interests are infinitesimal. The Colonial Government keeps a steamer running monthly between Saigon and Bangkok at a considerable loss, and the total value of its cargoes amounted only to a sum under eight thousand pounds, equalling '03 of the whole trade. Trade returns this year are said to be more accurate than ever they were before, since the work of valuation has been carried on by an official of the British Customs in Siamese service—a duty which formerly was left to the conscience of the importer. Mr. Jones's report gives instructive details of the progress of various branches of trade. Kerosine now ranks among the principal imports into Bangkok, and its use is yearly becoming more general. In spite of the difficulty of transport to the interior, which greatly enhances its cost, it penetrates to distant parts of the country, and is gradually superseding the use of cocoanut and pea oils. The trade is almost in the hands of two firms, one British and the other German, and the competition between the two is very keen. The consequence is that prices have been reduced to the very lowest limit, a result, as the Consul General remarks, which must tend to the cheap enlightenment of Siam, rather than to the profit of the importers. The competition during last year reached a phase, which has an interest for the importers of bulk-oil in India, from the experiences of which Indian dealers may profit. It practically resolved itself into a struggle between case-oil and bulk-oil. The only oils which find a sale in Bangkok are the Russian "Anchor" brand, and "Devoe's" and "Stella," which are American. The agency for the bulk-oil was accepted by the German firm, in the belief that it would drive case-oil entirely out of the market. But it did not, and the Siamese continue to buy the case-oil at a higher rate than the same oil in drums. The drums, it appears, are considered too heavy and awkward for conveyance in small boats, and the initial cost alarms the buyer. Though the vendor endeavours to persuade the native that by having the drum refilled three or four times he would be reimbursed for the initial cost out of the difference in price, he is too conservative, and it almost seems as though the ambition of the German firm had out-reached itself. They are now importing tin to make cases in which to put their bulk-oil, and the cost it is calculated will be almost exactly the same as the Russian, which still commands two-thirds of the market. Even now it is not anticipated that the bulk-oil will be able to hold its own, for the trader sticks to the brands he knows, and an imitation some time ago virtually ruined the American oil and left Russian almost a monopoly.

Siam imports a great variety of articles in small quantities. But her important exports are practically limited to rice and timber. Rice occupies the first place. But unfortunately there were bad rice harvests in 1891 and 1892, and hence not only the rice export trade but the whole export and import trade of the country, suffered severely. The decline was forty-seven per cent. in the two years. It is an error to suppose that Siam is a wealthy country or that its commerce is capable of indefinite expansion. Under a better system of administration the fertility of the soil would doubtless be turned to better account, especially by the numerous and increasing community of Chinese settlers, married to Siamese wives. As in Burmah so in Siam the Chinaman is rather in request as an industrious and temperate husband. Although he smokes opium, as a rule he smokes it in moderation, and it never interferes with his work. Next to rice as an article of export is teak, and the quality shipped from Bangkok is shown to have improved of late. Shipments are confined to four British firms, who exercise great care in selecting their cargoes—with the result that though Burma wood has still the best reputation there is, according to the Consul General, now nothing to choose between the two, Siamese wood claiming preference as regards cube average and length. Many splendid logs fifty feet long are exported to England. Two firms have leased forests in the north, but trade being dull workings are not at present particularly profitable, though prospects appear to be brightening somewhat. Notwithstanding this, speculators in timber have within the past year had occasion to regret the outcome of their ventures. One case is quoted in the report in which an American, forsaking missionary work, obtained a loan equal to £70,000 from the Siamese Government and embarked in the timber trade. But he was no more successful in the teak forest than he had apparently been in his previous avocation, and he was unable to meet his liabilities. The pepper trade and many of the minor branches of commerce are also shown to be almost exclusively in British hands. Though the engines and carriages on the Bankok-Paknam Railway are German, the rails are imported from England and the work of construction is under English direction. The position of France in Siamese commerce is insignificant—a fact which, paradoxical as it may appear, has very probably stimulated French diplomacy to endeavour to redress the balance. Frenchmen have apparently been led to attach an exaggerated importance to the too frequently repeated platitude that trade follows the flag. It would be more true to say that the flag follows the trade. The tricolour was floated for many a decade over Saigon, but where is the trade? The British flag has not unfortunately unfurled its protecting flags over Bangkok, but British trade is there all the same, and it is the only trade that is of any value.

THE numbers and distribution of the European and Eurasian population in Bengal form the subject of special remark in a Resolution on the Census Reports just published. Sir Antony MacDonnell considers them matters of interest not only to the Administration, but to the general public. In 1881 there were shown to be thirteen hundred and eighty-five more British-born subjects than there are to-day, and sixty-three fewer other Europeans. There are four hundred and fifty-seven more Eurasians than there were, but a decrease of almost a thousand of the three classes. Such a result of the enumeration was not anticipated, and has come as such a surprise to the Superintendent of Census Operations, that he is inclined to believe that some of the forms for Europeans in Calcutta have been mislaid, and their contents omitted from calculation. What lends probability to this supposition is that the entire decrease among Europeans is shown to be in Calcutta, where the English-born are but four thousand two hundred, as against five thousand nine hundred in 1881. Still rather more than half of the Europeans in Bengal are found to be in Calcutta. The entire European population as returned amounts to 22,773 and only the Twenty-Four Parganas with two thousand, Patna with sixteen hundred, and Darjeeling with the hundred and forty-nine can claim more than a thousand, their prominence being due to the garrisons stationed in them. The figures for the Eurasian, Sir Antony calls attention to as being full of significance, "though it is not possible to place implicit confidence in them." It is noted that in Bengal, so in Bombay, there exists among certain classes of Eurasians a tendency to record themselves as pure Europeans, and this the Lieutenant-Governor regrets for, to a certain extent, they impair the value of the returns. Calcutta has almost ten thousand, of the fifteen thousand persons, willing to style themselves Eurasians, to twelve hundred Europeans. Bombay boasts 4,300 Eurasians to 11,300 Europeans. Even a casual observer is inclined to doubt the correctness of these figures, but Sir Antony MacDonnell is inclined, even after making allowance for possible errors in the Calcutta Census, to believe that the Eurasian returns are fairly reliable. The inclination of people of this class in Calcutta, as here, is to cluster together in colonies in the older towns of the province, so that Calcutta claims over sixty-four per cent. of the whole number. During the last decade their increase however has only been 3·1 per cent., which is far lower than was supposed, Eurasians according to popular belief being particularly prolific. The poverty and the habits of a large percentage of this community are further such as to be inimical to health and longevity, and figures are quoted in proof of this. Out of every twenty thousand persons in England of each sex 1,380 males and 1,501 females are over fifty years of age; in the total population of the Lower Provinces, which is almost entirely native, the proportions are 1,032 males and 1,191 females, while among Eurasians in every twenty thousand there are only 923 males and 1,151 females over fifty years of age.

IF the Emperor William II. had the interest of peace sincerely at heart, he would assuredly have abstained from blowing the war trumpet as he has just done at Metz. What pacific or other good purpose can be served by shouting in the ears of France that Metz with its Army Corps is the corner-stone of Germany's military power, and is destined to preserve the European peace! Everyone knows that the possession of Metz, was insisted upon by military men of no political foresight, against Prince Bismarck's better judgment, "because it would be worth a hundred thousand men to Germany in a future war." It was not asked for as a preservative of peace, but as an additional resource in war. The war has not yet come, but united Europe has been for twenty-two years groaning under the intolerable burden of an armed peace. Instead of saving Germany a hundred thousand men, the acquisition of two little provinces with a population of fifteen hundred thousand unwilling subjects, has compelled Germany to continually add to her armaments until they now transcend anything ever dreamed of while Metz was in the possession of the French. The physical and the financial strain are telling on the prosperity of the population to a degree which is threatening the whole fabric of the Empire. Socialism is growing in strength year by year and day by day. All this unfortunately does not concern Germany alone. France and Russia have quadrupled and quintupled their armaments, and according to Count Caprivi himself, are able to place in the field larger forces than those which Germany and her well-nigh exhausted allies can oppose to them. Such is the value of a badly chosen corner-stone. It is idle at this time of day, when the Continent is divided into two hostile camps, to talk of the concert at Europe. But if the interests of Europe could be weighed in the balance against the interest of the Kaiser William in his corner-stone, which may one day prove a mill-stone round his neck—there is little doubt which would turn the scale.

THREE names are mentioned in connection with the appointment to the seat on the High Court Bench made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Telang—those of Mr. Wassudew Kirtiker, a pleader and formerly Professor of Law; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and Mr. Ranade, Special Judge under the Deccan Ryots Relief Act. We place Mr. Wassadew Kirktiker's name first, because it was prominently mentioned recently in connection with the acting appointment when Mr. Justice Telang intimated his intention to apply for a year's leave. The appointment rests with the Secretary of State, and in the ordinary course will be made after an interval of some two months from the time of the occurrence of the vacancy.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 667 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were 13 deaths from natural causes.

ADMIRAL TRYON'S despatch-box, which was found floating after the Victoria had foundered, was specially made to contain the code of signals. Of course, it was desired to keep this code a secret, so, in order to provide against the risks of accidents, the box was lined with lead, and perforated with many holes, to ensure its at once sinking to the bottom of the sea if it happened to come into the water. It would be interesting

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Russian Mediterranean Squadron arrives at Toulon on the 13th October and not the 13th inst.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE QUESTION.

THE NEW TREATY.

The Marquis of Dufferin has arrived at Paris.

M. de Vilers has given Siam three months to consider the terms of the new Treaty which has been drawn up, and which virtually overrides the Commercial Treaties between Siam and other countries.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Partial results of the second ballots in France show that the Republicans have gained ten more seats.

M. Clemenceau and M. Floquet have been defeated, whilst M. Goblet has been elected.

THE CHOLERA.

Two more deaths from cholera have taken place at Grimsby.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE EUROPEAN PEACE.

BERLIN, SEPT. 3.

The Emperor William in his address to the forces at Metz, said that Metz and its Army Corps was the corner-stone of Germany's military power, and was destined to preserve the European peace which, his Majesty said, he was firmly resolved to maintain.

THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, SEPT. 4.

The new Chamber of Deputies will consist of five hundred and thirteen Republicans of various shades, sixty Socialists, and sixty-eight Conservatives.

M. Cassagnac was defeated in the second ballot.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.

The American Cotton crop is estimated at New Orleans, at six million seven hundred thousand bales.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

General Sir George Chesney has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he severely criticizes Mr. Russell's statement that India should pay half the expenses of the Opium Commission, because her financial position is involved.

The *Times* strongly endorses the remarks of Sir George Chesney.

THE 2ND KASHMIR INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The 2nd Kashmir Infantry have been delayed till 1st October on account of the insufficiency of transport.

SERVICE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The question about income-tax on "service compensation allowance" has been circulated amongst all members of the Council for individual opinions, and final decision will be arrived at this week.

With regard to the question relating to domiciled Europeans, it has been finally decided that Act X. of 1865 will be strictly carried out, and the question *re* reduction of funds is now being considered by Sir D. Barbour who will send in his opinion as soon as possible.

APPOINTMENTS.

It is decided that Mr. Wigley officiates as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, *vice* Mr. Macpherson.

The Bombay Government have raised objections to Mr. Grant's appointment to the Kathiawar Railway, and it is improbable now that he will be selected.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Still no official communication has been received from the Amir.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The presents which Sir Mortimer Durand will take with him to Kabul include two handsome Arab horses intended for the Amir's sons.

TROUBLES WITH THE CHINS.

The Chins have again begun to give trouble.

Telegraph line has been cut between Kennedy Peak and Dimlo, three and-a-half miles wire being carried off.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The Hemp Drugs Commission have issued a series of questions to be placed in the hands of witnesses who are selected or have volunteered to give evidence. The questions deal with the cultivation, preparation, consumption, and the effects of hemp drugs in separate chapters. There are seventy questions—a somewhat formidable series. A chapter is also added on "administration, taxation, and control."

THE MORADABAD TRAGEDY.

A lady sends to the *Morning Post* the following account of how Mr. Elliot, Executive Engineer, was murdered by Mr. Hawkins, Supernumerary Engineer. It seems that there has been considerable friction between the two in their official capacity, owing to which Hawkins was dismissed from the service, and received an order from Mr. Elliot to meet him on the works on the morning of the 30th to give over charge. Hawkins accordingly went to the appointed place and waited for Mr. Elliot. When the latter arrived he asked for the measurement-book, which Hawkins threw on the ground instead of handing it to him. As Mr. Elliot stooped to pick it up Hawkins shot him at the back with a revolver. Mr. Elliott then turned round, and Hawkins sent another bullet into the shoulder. The poor man then fell on the ground struggling for life, when Hawkins fired a third shot into the stomach and killed Mr. Elliott outright. Hawkins then walked away to his bungalow, where he remained until he was taken prisoner. Meanwhile Mrs. Elliott's syce had witnessed the crime and jumping into his master's tum-tum drove straight to the house, where he informed Mrs. Elliott of her husband's death. The bereaved lady therefrom rushed out, followed by all servants, and made for the scene of the tragedy. A Lieutenant of the Gurkhas who was going his rounds also heard the report, which he promptly carried to the Doctor and Colonel, and then they with a company of Gurkas also repaired to the spot, where the murdered man lay. Dr. Manifold then had the body removed to Mrs. Elliot's house, and there it remained until a coffin was ready to take it for burial to the Moradabad Cemetery. Hawkins' house was surrounded by the Gurkhas, and on being asked to give himself up he quietly did so, handing his revolver to Dr. Manifold with a remark that he would not injure any one who had not injured him. He was then locked-up, and later on was made over to Mr. Thompson, inspector of police, who had been sent from Moradabad to investigate the case, and bring in the prisoner. Mr. Elliott's remains were accompanied from Rampore by all European officers and Mrs. Elliott as far as the Kosi river, the former having the coffin safe into the boat, and then taking their leave, while Mrs Elliott and Dr. Manifold accompanied it straight into Moradabad, where a number of friends and sympathizers waited to see the coffin placed in its last resting-place.

THE NEW BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

General C. E. Nairne, the new Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by his Military Secretary Captain Mercer, arrived here at 11-30 a.m. to-day, by passenger train. His Excellency was received at the railway station by General Blundell, the provincial Commander-in-Chief. A large gathering of military officers, and a few civilians were also present. A guard of honour of hundred rank-and-file of the K. O. Y. L. I., with band and colours, under Captain De Wilton and Lieutenants Bond and Yate paraded at the station. On alighting General Nairne was introduced to all the officers present by General Blundell. The following officers were present :—General Gatacre, Colonel Carrington, Colonel Curtis, Colonel Watling, Colonel Prideaux, Captain Geoghegan, Captains Brunker and Scott, Colonel Hobday, Major Dobbs, Major Newnham Smith, Major Sullivan, Colonel Spring, Captain Stuart, Colonels Cruickshank, Colonel Sanford, Major Von Donop, Lieutenant Walpole, Surgeon-Major-General Warren, Surgeon Colonel Wilson, Major Whiting, Brigade-Surgeon Hay, Major O'Connell, Major Kitchener, Veterinary Colonel Clayton, General Cuningham, Colonel Harris (Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor), Captain Gabb, A-D-C, Colonel Westmacott, Lieutenant Brownrigg, Major Coke, Captain the Hon'ble Vereker, Lieutenant Wellesly, Lieutenant Hickens, Lieutenant Bellhouse, Major Pengree, Major Burrows, Major Spencer, Captain J. B. Smith, Captain Walker, Captain Babington, Major Seppings, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Captain Williams, Surgeon-Colonel Quill, Lieutenant Crawford, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Dr. Hillen Kamp, &c.

General Nairne will be the guest of General Gatacre for the next few days before occupying Magdala House.

PUBLIC MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RIOT SUFFERERS.

Lord Harris proceeds to Bombay on Wednesday morning to preside at a public meeting in Bombay for raising funds for the relief of sufferers by the recent riots. His Excellency returns to Poona the same evening.

Delegates to the Industrial Conference were entertained this evening by the Sarvajanik Sabha. They resolved sending a telegram to Bombay sympathising with the meeting and expressing their readiness to co-operate in the movement.

(FROM A CORRESPNDENT)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

A *pan-supari* meeting was held in Joshi Hall, under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, in honour of the gentlemen from Kutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Dekkan, Carnatic, and Native States who attended the Industrial Conference. At this meeting Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen of the City and Cantonment and most of the gentlemen from the moffussil were present, and they resolved that a telegram be sent to Bombay expressing the sympathy of the gentlemen present with the object of the reconciliation meeting to be held under the auspices of Lord Harris.

CRICKET.

POONA *VS.* Y. M. C. A.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

A match was played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A. Eleven, and when time was called the play was much in favour of the Poona team. Play will be continued to-morrow. The scores are as follows :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Troup, c Boileau, b James	12	b James		0
Dr Trask, c Hale, b Jackson	36	c George, b James		0
Capt S Smith, b Hale	13	b Fido		22
Capt J H Smith, b Allan	17	l-b-w, b Allan		10
Mr Young, b Boileau	7	run out		14
Captain Barton, st Leggatt, b Fido	14	not out		12
Major Hobday, b Fido	9	not out		10
Mr Riddell, not out	0			
Dr Barnes, run out	4	did not bat.		
Mr Geoghegan, run out	0			
Captain Rogers, b Fido	0			
Extras	7	Extras		4
Total	119	Total		72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
*James	65	31	3	1
Allan	40	23	2	1
Hale	65	30	1	1
Jackson	20	13	0	1
Boileau	30	10	2	1
Fido	9	4	0	3

*bowled one wide.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.	
Leggatt, c Geoghegan, b Barton	0
Jackson, b Geoghegan	1
George, b Rogers	24
James, c Young, b Rogers	2
Boileau, b Barton	7
Hale, c Young, b Rogers	0
Rix, c Barnes, b Barton	1
Purvis, b Barton	5
Fido, b Barton	0
Allan, not out	14
Otto, c and b Rogers	0
Extras	6
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Barton	90	36	9	5
Geoghegan	35	4	4	1
Rogers	59	21	4	4

GANESHKHIND ELEVEN *VS.* COLONEL HOBDAY'S ELEVEN.

This match was interrupted at intervals by rain. Lord Harris, Captain Cox, and Sergeant Elliott played well for the home team ; Colonel Hobday played well for his team, making some good hits as did Mr. Mangles. The scores are as follows :—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, c Wyatt, b Sutton	61
Captain Fowle, b Sutton	0
Surgeon-Major Martin, c Newsom, b Sutton	0
Captain Cox, b Sutton	31
Colonel Harris, run out	25
Captain Stockdale, b Shearme	15
Sergeant Elliott, b Kettlewell	41
Mr Edgerley, c Shearme, b Sutton	2
Corporal Sharp, b Sutton	10
Private Herron, not out	1
Private Phillips, b Kettlewell	5
Extras	6
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Dr Sutton	140	58	6	6
Mr Shearme	95	43	3	1
Captain Kettlewell	24	25	0	1
Dr Copeland	60	39	0	0

COLONEL HOBDAY'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Dr Copeland, c Herron, b Sharp	3
Dr Wyatt, b Fowle	2
Mr Shearme, c Lord Harris, b Fowle	0
Colonel Hobday, c Stockdale, b Colonel Harris	41
Mr Kirk, c Colonel Harris, b Sharp	1
Mr Mangles, not out	44
Dr Sutton, b Fowle	6
Mr Newsom, l-b-w, b Fowle	3
Captain Johnson } Captain Kettlewell } Mr Dunsterville } did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Capt Fowle	63	32	1	4
Corpl Sharp	75	30	5	2
Capt Stockdale	20	18	0	0
Colonel Harris	25	9	1	1
Lord Harris	23	11	0	0

MORE CIVIL SERVANTS FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 4.

It is rumoured here that the Government of India have an application now before them for twenty extra Civil Servants for this Province. The present strength is about one hundred and forty, and it is said that the Local Government have asked that this be raised to one hundred and sixty. Everywhere the Province seems to be undermanned. In many cases very junior civilians having to take over Deputy Commissionerships and other important posts.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPT. 3.

At a meeting of the Dhulia bar, held to-day, Mr. M. N. Gadray, Government Pleader, presiding, it was resolved that the legal profession having sustained an irreparable loss in the untimely death of the Honorable Mr. Justice Telang, a letter of condolence expressing their profound grief should be sent to his family.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 18.

ARE FISHERMEN FOOLS AND LIARS ?

Fishermen, anglers, are either fools or liars. Sometimes the one ; sometimes the other ; and sometimes both individuals rolled into one. Such are the ordinary conventional opinions which the majority of men entertain for anglers. These are the people who always look for yarns from a sailor, and fables from a fisherman. True, all men may be liars more or less, still I am not prone to believe that the fisherman is more of a liar than other folk. No doubt some followers of the gentle craft are guilty of exaggeration, and love to see truth masquerading, but still I shall not accept the fashionable dictum that all fishermen are liars. One might as well say that they are all the children of the Devil—the Father of Lies. And yet he who is generally regarded as the Father of Anglers—he who is tacitly recognised as such by us moderns was no prevaricator with the truth. Just as all anglers are not liars, so they are not all fools. The ponderous lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, was not a fisherman, or he would never have coined the uncomplimentary phrase that a fisherman is "a worm at one end and a fool at the other." As some rhymester hath it :—

"'All fishermen are fools,' he says.
Perhaps 'twas so in his young days ;
And, because this old curmudgeon,
May be, never caught a gudgeon,
Or with line and crooked pin
Once tried to take some minnows in
And couldn't, he lays down a rule,
'That every fisherman's a fool.'
This observation, on my word,
I can't but think is most absurd."

And then the "jingler" proceeds with a touch or two that betrays the hand of the specialist :—

"Indeed, it is not every lout
That fishes that can catch the trout :
So cunning is he, and so shy,
It is not every ill-made fly
Will tempt him, but the greatest skill
Is needful if you wish to kill
This dainty fish. Morec'er, the day
Must not be bright, old fishers say,
But rather cloudy, and the wind
Is best at south or west. You'll find
In other winds, I know not why,
The fish are generally shy."

No doubt some fishermen's feats are but fables. And it does look so easy and so simple to fish. If you watch a really accomplished master of the craft nothing looks so easy. But therein you are deceived.

ANGLERS ARE BORN ; NOT MADE.

Do you call to mind that excellent sketch "The Angler" by Washington Irving ? Do you remember how "Geoffrey Crayon" and some friends, yielded to the seductive pages of "The Compleat Angler," and were completely bitten with the angling mania. Fully equipped they sallied forth, but their reward was porportionate to their lack of skill. Says Washington Irving :—"For my part, I was alyays a bungler at all kinds of sport that required either patience or adroitness, and had not angled above half an hour, before I had completely 'satisfied the sentiment,' and convinced myself of the truth of Izaak Walton's opinion, that angling is something like poetry—a man must be born to it. I hooked myself instead of the fish ; tangled my line in every tree ; lost my bait ; broke my rod ; until I gave up the attempt in despair, and passed the day under the trees, reading old Izaak ; satisfied that it was his fascinating vein of honest simplicity and rural feeling that had bewitched me, and not the passion for angling." Then a little later in the essay does Washington Irving afford us an illustration of the fact that fishermen are born, not made. "I recollect also that after toiling and watching, and creeping about for the greater part of a day, with scarcely any success, in spite of all our admirable apparatus, a lubberly country urchin came down from the hills with a rod made from a branch of a tree, a few yards of twine ; and, as heaven shall help me. I believe a crooked pin for a hook, baited with a vile earth-worm—and in half an hour had caught more fish than we had nibbles throughout the day." How often have we had the same disheartening experience. Like Washington Irving I am more of a theoretical angler than a practical fisherman. In the Badminton volume devoted to coarse fishing "Red Spinner" contributes a chapter on "Roach-Fishing as a Fine Art," and he says that the days are gone, never to return, when boys with the rudest of tackle do something tremendous. Those days may have gone, but that does not affect the undoubted fact that we have had boy prodigies as anglers which to my mind supports the arguments "that angling is something like poetry—a man must be born to it." I do not believe in the common declaration as to either the folly or the turpitude of anglers, for I am fully persuaded that the true angling faculty is the free gift of Nature. Your real angler has more of the primitive man about him than the artificial product of town life who knows naught of the babblings of the brooks, of the silent streams which meander through grassy meads, and of the finny denisons of the brooks and the streams, their homes, haunts, and habits.

"THE COMPLEAT ANGLER."

The true fisherman is a close student of nature, if the close student of nature is not always a fisherman. It is, however, a happy union when both faculties are combined. They were combined in the father of anglers—Izaak Walton, who deserves to rank side by side with the Rev. Gilbert White, whose name will ever be associated with the village of Selborne in Hampshire. Ah, dear old Izaak Walton. From time to time there have been born into this world men who have led blameless lives—at least so far as it is possible for man born of woman to be spotless. These men have been gentle, pure, simple, loving souls ; pious, patient, and plodding, rather than pious, impatient, and meteorically brilliant. Such an one was rare old Izaak Walton, litterateur, and angler ; biographer, and the author of "The Compleat Angler." This book has run through 100 odd editions, and is still in demand, whereas no other volume upon fishing has enjoyed any popularity for more than a few brief years. What is the secret of Walton's success ? Izaak Walton was not a mere angler. He did not compose a mere manual but a work of art which will endure for all time, because it is the product of the brain of one who was more a student of Nature than an angler pure and simple. And yet how reverently anglers speak of Walton. How green do they keep his name. What a wonderful posthumous fame is his ! All anglers worship Izaak Walton. That was evident in the tercentenary celebrations of his birth on the 9th of August. And yet Izaak was not a great angler. Far from it. His friend and companion, Charles Cotton, who contributed the fly-fishing portion of the "Compleat Angler" was much the more skilful with rod and line. But Izaak Walton's fame rests on other grounds. He was a contemplative man. He knew a little of angling, and much of Nature. He penned a tome which may be read with infinite pleasure by those who never were guilty of impaling a worm on a hook or of luring trout with a basely artificial fly—so artificial that it resembles naught in Nature. The perusal of the book will create a wholesome love of wholesome outdoor sport, and it will lead the thoughtful from Nature to Nature's Creator. There is an indefinable charm about the "Compleat Angler" which, I opine, arises from the unity existing between the man and his book. Now "Honest Izaak" was a quaint, good old soul—a man of pure life—who wrote a quaint, good, old book—with purity and intensity of feeling on every page. There have been other good men in this world beside Izaak Walton, but their works have frequently been prosaic and uninteresting. There have, on the other hand, been some interesting books, almost divine works, from the pens of men whose lives one would gladly forget. Walton, however, was a good man who wrote a good and popular book. At the risk of being considered somewhat cynical, I shall say that this is a rare achievement. You can tell me of no other sporting book which has enjoyed such an appreciation.

IZAAK WALTON.

Let us glance at the simple beauty of the life of the man who produced such a simple and beautiful book. Not much is known of Walton. There are many blanks yet to be filled by some biographer, if ever the materials should by some miracle be discovered. Izaak Walton was born at Stafford on the 9th of August, 1593, and died on December 15, 1683—at the ripe old age of 90. This Grand Old Angler saw alike the last of the Tudors and the last of the Stuarts on the English throne. He was a sempster and a milliner, for in those days the men were invariably the milliners. As I have said before, the word may have been derived from Milan—the city which was once famous for its milliners. However, he was a milliner in London town, and his great pleasure was to leave business and go a-fishing. In his address. "To all readers of this Discourse, but especially to the Honest Angler," Walton says "The whole discourse is, or rather was a picture of my own disposition, especially in such days and times as I have laid aside business, and gone a-fishing with honest Nat and R. Roe ; but they are gone, and with them most of my pleasant hours, even as a shadow that passeth away, and returns not." Yes, fishing was his pastime, and he usually made his way to the river Lea. In 1626 Walton was married to a descendant of Archbishop Cranmer. She died in 1640, and some seven years later he was united to Anne Ken, who was related to a bishop of Bath and Wells. Indeed, Walton was always associated with the Church and the clergy, and wrote the biographies of Hooker, Herbert, Wotton, Donne, Sanderson and other worthies. These brief biographies are unsurpassed in the English language, and it was of Izaak Walton and his "Lives" that the old man eloquent—Wordsworth—wrote :—

"The feather whence the pen
Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men,
Dropped from an angel's wing.

However, I am not so much concerned with the ecclesiastical side of Walton. My task is rather with The Compleat Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," which appeared in the form of a small illustrated duodecimo volume in 1653. It was almost the first book of the kind, and it is worth while nothing that Walton says :—"In this discourse I do not undertake to say all that is known, or may be said of it, but I undertake to acquaint the reader with many things that are not usually known to every angler." The elegance and charm of Walton's English needs no commendation from me. Walton's sentences are the perfection of prose, and the product of art. Walton as an angler was not even cunning, but Walton as a writer was a wonder. Walton's piety was the piety of every-day life ; the piety that wears well. He took it with him when he went out with rod and line. Did you ever read "The Compleat Angler ?" If there be one among my friends who has not feasted themselves upon this book, get it, and read it. I won't tell you more about it, for you can secure a copy for threepence.

HERO-WORSHIP OF WALTON.

He is the master worshipped by all good and true anglers. In Washington Irving's essay on "The Angler," to which I have previously referred, the author introduces us to an angler, whose clothes are all tattered and torn. He is an old sailor with but one leg and scanty means. On these he had retired to his native village, and devoted his life to the "Noble art of angling." "I found," says Irving, "that he had read Izaak Walton attentively, and he seemed to have imbibed all his simple frankness and prevalent good humour." And so the correspondent of a northern daily newspaper, in an all too brief article the other day on the Cockney fisherman found on the banks of the Lea, relates that he once came upon an angler from Cockaigne, whose entire clothes would not have fetched eighteenpence at a second-hand dealer's. He had at that moment caught a remarkably fine bream. The writer adds that he congratulated him, and remarked that it was a pity the bream was worthless for eating. "Remember, sir," replied the poorly-clad angler, "what the Master said—that the best part of a bream is his belly and head, and it is very true." Yes, honest old Izaak did acquaint us with many things that are not usually known to every angler. Let us re-echo Walton's benison "upon all that are lovers of his virtue, and dare trust in His Providence and be quiet, and go a-angling." If all fishermen would take Izaak Walton as their life-model, what a magnificent set of men all anglers would be. They would never be called either fools or liars.

UNLICENSED PLEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very sensible letter appeared in your issue of Friday last, over the signature of "K. N. W." on the subject of mukhtyars, or unlicensed pleaders, who appear to conduct cases in criminal courts. Act X. of 1882, allows a "pleader" to defend an accused, which term includes a mukhtyar also. These hedge-lawyers generally hover about the precincts of the courts of native magistrates who alone allow them, both to defend and prosecute a person. European magistrates as a rule avoid them, because they give an amount of trouble, and cannot put their case in a clear light.

Mr. Curteis, I.C.S., now at Kaira, was perfectly satisfied in a case, in which a mukhtyar appeared to conduct a prosecution, that he actually fabricated false evidence to get the conviction of an innocent person. But this is done for a couple of rupees only.

Mr. McOorkell, the popular judge here, openly put out of his court an old mukhtyar some two months ago, who had been instructing an advocate in a Sessions case. The witnesses, as the trial advanced in that case, appeared to be improving in evidence. The same worthy has the privilege of practising in the Sessions courts, but fortunately no European judge has allowed him to do so. I cannot help saying that native magistrates invariably permit these people to conduct cases, because they are very pliant creatures and can at once do their biddings. In the most important trials these men act as attorneys here, and are successful in imposing upon the ignorant class by misrepresenting facts. No doubt their services are obtained very cheap, but the poor people have to pay very dearly for such cheap work done by them. The anxiety of the Government is that no person, however poor, should remain undefended, and hence the permission granted to them under the Code. In the city there are more than half a dozen LL.B.s as many High Court pleaders and a host of district pleaders, who would be willing to ply their profession by honest and fair means to get a decent livelihood if these middlers were not to come in their way.

It is no use saying that mukhtyars very often betray the cause of their clients and turn round in no time to work their ruin for the sake of a paltry sum.

We hope our energetic Collector will remedy this evil existing in all the parts of this district, and do away with the sham lawyers as he had done at Surat sometime ago by the mere issue of a circular, and thus confer a boon upon the lawyers of this district.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 3. H. B. G.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you take the following in the next issue of your widely circulated paper. It will show how students, who have passed the Public Service and U. S. F. can triumph over Undergraduates. There was a temporary place of Rs. 20 in the Nasik Executive Engineer's office. I, who am an Undergraduate of the Bombay University, had applied for it, carrying a good certificate from the head-master of the high school. I received a written order from the Executive Engineer that I should present myself for the competitive examination at his office on Saturday. I went to his office and found there nearly fifteen students, amougst whom, only two had passed the U. S. F. and the rest the Public Service. A few minutes before the commencement of the examination, I was told by the accountant to go away as, he said, the Undergraduate is not eligible for service," according to the Government Resolution. Sir, will some of your readers imagine the state of mortification to which I was put in the presence of boys whose knowledge does not extend beyond the fifth standard. Being mortified I was obliged to walk home. Sir, would it not have been better for the Executive Engineer to inform me beforehand, that I was not eligible for service, than put me to mortification in the presence of these students ? I think my case will direct the students in choosing to study either for the U. S. F. or for the Matriculation.—Yours, &c.,

Nasik, Sept. 2. R. A. S.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 3,

10 p.m.	80·4

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	76·8
4 p.m.	78·2

At Friday's opium sale there was very little competition and less excitement, says the *Englishman*. Patna realised on an average Rs. 1,040, and Benares from Rs. 1,055, to Rs. 1,060. The fact that the French Government is not buying, doubtless, had its effect on the sale. The Government loss will probably be over seven lakhs. Rs 1,090 was realised for some lots towards the end of the sale.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

On Saturday, a serious carriage accident occurred in the Marine Lines. Two ladies, Mrs. C. T. Burke and Mrs. Hunter, wife of Colonel Hunter, were leaving the compound of Mr. Burke's bungalow in a brougham, drawn by a powerful Arab, when the horse got one of the reins under his tail. The driver trying to disengage the rein by pulling it awkwardly, the horse started off up the road at a great pace, and brought the brougham into violent collision with a telegraph post. The shock smashed in the whole front of the vehicle, and precipitated the two ladies forward against the fragments. Fortunately the brougham remained *in situ*, while the horse, which was detached by the completeness of the break-up, galloped away. The accident took place outside Dr. Banks' bungalow, and he ran out to the assistance of the ladies. Both were badly cut about the head and face. They were taken out through the opening which represented the front of the brougham, and with assistance were placed in a victoria and taken back to the bungalow. Dr. Banks attended to their injuries. Mrs. Burke had received two severe cuts in the face and a deep punctured wound under the left arm, occasioned by a splinter of the framework of the brougham. It fortunately missed the large artery by an inch. Mrs. Hunter, besides wounds on the face, received a scalp wound laying bare the skull. Both ladies escaped concussion though Mrs. Hunter was partially stunned. We are glad to hear that they are progressing favourably. Colonel Hunter will arrive to-day in Bombay *en route* to Sawantwari, to take up his appointment of Political Agent to that State.

THE NEW TROOPSHIP "WARREN HASTINGS."

The R. I. M. new troopship "Warren Hastings" arrived in the Bombay harbour early yesterday morning after a thirty days' voyage from Barrow-in-Furness. The splendid appearance of the new vessel at once attracted attention, and throughout the day there were many spectators on the Apollo Bunder, off which she is anchored, who admired her colossal and finely modelled hull. The new trooper is far and away above anything in the R. I. M. service in the matter of tonnage, and as she now lies near the R. I. M. S. Clive, she affords a striking illustration of the past and present in this class of vessel. There is still some poetry clinging round the tapering masts, spars, and white canvas, and there is some tinge of regret that they should be so rapidly giving place to a couple of bare poles, but still one cannot but admire the clean cut, practical business-like craft, which has its latest illustration in the "Warren Hastings." Were it not for the brighter hues of the paint, the yellow smoke stacks, and white hull, it would be easy to imagine that the troopship was a P. and O. craft of the "Peninsular" type. The hull of the "Warren Hastings" stands high out of water, her sides are pierced with long rows of round port-holes, and swung from her sides are a dozen neat boats. She has two rakish looking funnels, and a short mast, fore and aft. She was designed by Sir Edward Reed and so far as her appearance goes, she looks a magnificent craft, ship-shape, clean, and just the sort of vessel one would choose to make a voyage in. The builders entrusted with the work were the Naval Construction and Armaments Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness. The Company has a splendid reputation and so far the "Warren Hastings" is concerned it has added another feather to the Company's cap by her good behaviour, on her passage out. The displacement of the vessel is 5,008 tons, length 350ft., breadth 49ft. 3 inches, depth 29ft. She is fitted with twin screws, and triple expansion engines of the latest pattern, which have developed the respectable speed of 17 knots on the measured mile. The size of the cylinders is 24½, 39, and 62 inches, and a 45-inch stroke, the engines being designed to work at 120 revolutions per minute. Steam is supplied by 8 boilers of the latest pattern, each boiler being 15 feet in diameter and 10 feet long with a total heating surface of 16,353 square feet. Her bunkers hold 674 tons of coal and she can steam comfortably thirty days at ten knots an hour without recoaling. Her interior fitting is a triumph of naval architecture, and does credit both to the eminent designer and the builders. The important fact has not been forgotten that the "Warren Hastings" is intended to carry troops in a hot climate and the number of neat little contrivances there are to keep up a cool draught of air running from stem to stern of the vessel is wonderful. The task before the designer and builders was to give adequate accommodation to 1,100 European troops, or 1,500 native troops, 29 officers, and a small number of ladies. This accommodation is found on three decks. The spar deck is used for the usual deck houses and necessities for working the ship, and affords a splendid stretch of over 300 feet on which troops can be easily exercised. On the second deck are the military officers' quarters, the saloon, ladies' quarters, ship's officers' berths, and spaces for troops. The lower deck is entirely arranged for the accommodation of troops. The officers' cabins are fine airy rooms, with every accommodation and comfort. The saloon is a splendid apartment capable of dining forty-eight persons. The soldiers reserves are fine, large spaces, and although Tommy Atkins is not bored with comforts, the facilities given him for a clean, healthy passage are many, and at least in these climates he need not pine for the seclusion and privacy of a cabin and the luxury of a marble bath, such as is given to his commanding officers. There is plenty of room for Mr. Atkins aboard the "Warren Hastings," and his wife has come in for her share of attention from the designer, and to such an extent does it go that it might almost be called philanthropic weakness. If lofty spaces between decks, plenty of air and light, protection from cold and storm, as well as heat, can ensure a pleasant passage, the British and Native soldier need have no fear about embarking on the "Warren Hastings." The vessel is fitted throughout with the electric light, has powerful hydraulic machinery for removing baggage, and for moving the ship. The bottom of the vessel is on the celular principle, and the whole of the hull is divided into seven water-tight compartments, and has also longitudinal bulk-heads in the engine-rooms. She carries ten boats and one steam pinnace, also six collapsible boats. The "Warren Hastings" has also a pretty row of teeth, and is capable of making herself disagreeable if necessity should arise. She is fitted with arrangements for mounting six 4·7 inch quick-firing guns, also ten 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns. There is magazine accommodation, shell rooms, and on her upper bridge is fitted a 25,000 candle power search-light. When these extensive armaments are aboard, and considering her power of rapid steaming, it will be seen that she is a valuable addition to our naval strength in these waters and in time of war would prove a handy and valuable cruiser. Captain Hext whilst in England was present at her trial trips which gave entire satisfaction. The Clan Line was entrusted by the builders with the task of bringing the troopship out, and ha ding her over to the Royal Indian Marine authorities. Captain McPherson was put in command, his officers being Mr. Yeld and Mr. Beckett, Mr. J. Hamilton, chief engineer, represented the Naval Construction and Armaments Co., and was assisted by Mr. Cuthbert. From Aden the "Warren Hastings" experienced heavy monsoon weather and high seas, and during this test proved herself a fine sea-boat. Her engines did the whole of the distance without a stoppage.

MILITARY NEWS.

The services of Lieutenant R, S. Phillips 15th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in Chief, for appointment to the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a general application to Honorary Commissioned and Warrant officers of the principle that compulsory retirement on superannuation shall confer a title to the pension that would be admissible on invaliding.

The War Office has intimated that it is not considered desirable to allow Army Reserve men who are permitted to reside out of the United Kingdom to enlist in Section D of the 1st class Army Reserve, and the orders previously issued in India on the subject have been cancelled.

Sanction has been accorded to the continuance, as a permanent measure, of the class formed at Roorkee with the Bengal Sappers and Miners, for the instruction of native non-commissioned officers and men of the Corps in artificer's work.

THE POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the text of Captain F. Beauclerk read at the Poona Conference on "Capital" :—The question of the application of Capital to Industry is, perhaps, the most difficult one of all that Political Economy sets itself to consider. The application of labour is elementary and spontaneous. The application of land is contemporary with industry itself, and the withdrawal of land forms the argument of the most formidable attack, perhaps, ever contemplated upon existing institutions of property. But capital savings must have required a certain amount of civilization and at least a location in which to accumulate and be preserved. Domesticated animals were probably the first instance of capital. Then among agriculturalists was added stored grain first for seed, and afterwards as a safeguard against war and famine. Gradually as industry developed with the increase of education and wealth, the precious metals were discovered and gold dust and gold and silver bullion and coins afforded the easiest and safest means of accumulation. They did not waste, and could be buried, stored away safely, and cheaply, in a comparatively small space. Later still many products of industry, houses, clothes, furniture, carriages, ornaments and tools have represented saved capital, then came mills and machinery, and last of all Company and Government scrip in countries where credit has largely expanded the area in which capital can securely be employed, and has enabled industry to touch savings hitherto cut off from it. I need not say that India has scarcely as yet reached the last two stages. Very little of its savings is represented by machinery and scrip, the native money in the mill industries of two or three principal towns being the main representative of this latest employment for capital. India is still in the preceding stages, and her capital is chiefly buried treasure, though the wealthy classes are every day taking heart of grace to increase their establishments and to show their wealth above ground. A considerable amount of Indian capital has always been invested in agriculture and trade, and these, either directly, or through usury or loans, still practically afford the sole outlets for the industrial activity of the communities of which India is composed ; to some of course to a greater extent that to others. The effective desire for wealth has hastened on the nations of the West to an accumulation of capital through industry undreamt of by those of the East. India has not yet drunk of these ambitions, though her close connection, with a leading industrial empire keeps the cup, so to speak, at her lips. The particular view of the question of the greater employment of capital in India to which I propose to direct your attention to-day is (1), is India ripe for the employment of capital, which must now take the form of investment in machinery, and public societies, and (2) if so, is it desirable that that capital shall come from Europe, or from India's own hoards, or both. Many interesting side issues will appear as we tread together this well-marked path, but I must leave them to the efforts of your own thoughts to discover and pursue, as I shall have a little enough time for my main subject. I have ventured to say that England has taken India gently by the hand, and has led her to that spring of wealth and influence where mechanical invention is being fertilized by credit, and India is being asked to drink of it. The cup is tempting, there is nothing apparently to prevent India drin

framed by the Government to show what India might manufacture for herself. It cannot be, therefore, that that India feels any natural disinclination to embark in the homely trades I have mentioned, for all these existed in some form or another among the industrial castes, and much more the loss of which India may well lament in sack-cloth and ashes. But I am not asking you now to take a pessimistic view of these matters, on the contrary I am trying to show you that the absence of industry is not a natural thing, and that if India hesitates to adopt modern methods, there is another reason then that of industrial disinclination. Besides nothing could be more commonplace than cotton and gunny manufactures, coal mines and tea houses, and so all of these the Indian artisan has taken kindly, and in their workshops many a coolie has learned to be a mechanic. We may safely conclude that India with her enormous wealth of cheap and clever labour is ripe for the employment of capital in industrial development, for she employs labour elsewhere to make things which she might quite easily furnish for herself. The question of the means by which the capital is to be put to the purpose of industry is not so easy to answer. There are the castes, who will do nothing, and who do not seem to know how to do anything. They are Indian purely. And there are the public companies which do not float, because nobody seems inclined to join them. They are English solely. The caste or the company, which is it to be? For one of them it must be, or both, or a combination of both. I will not venture to predict now how far the castes may eventually emerge from a socio-religious seclusion and take their only possible permanent place at the head of industrial development, but it is quite easy to see why public companies do not as yet make more way in India. The public company except in its semi-official guaranteed form has not been a conspicuous success in Mofussil India, and seems to find no scope beyond the precincts of Presidency towns or away from such purely Europeanized industries as gold and coal mining and tea and indigo growing. The public company has not yet outside of Calcutta and Bombay succeeded in attracting capital from London, and the reason is plain. There is as yet no market for the shares. Not only is there no guarantee, but no one can sell. There are no exchanges, the system of exchanges is as yet scarcely known in India. But this difficulty will be overcome as the Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities gradually learn to look on Indian trade as something more than a mere barter of raw material for manufactured goods. Greater volume of internal trade will beget exchanges for the sale of stock by degrees. In the meanwhile, however, their absence is a great drawback to the establishment of public companies. But there is a greater drawback, and here the Government is partly responsible. Encouragement is required for capital to be taken to up-country districts, to Bijapur and Dharwar Dhulia and Nandgaum, Ahmedabad and Surat, Rajkote and Kolhapur, to be there employed in small but useful local industries. Government will allow no monopoly of any kind, with the consequence that a pioneer industry must lose its money. It is very little consolation to be told that the capital has been lost according to the true behests of an incomprehensible systems of political economy that no one believes in even in Europe, any more than they do in the monkish system of astronomy of the days of Galileo. Information, concession, monopoly, are essential if capital is to be tempted from secure resting places under ground, or without guarantees from London. These monopolies need not raise prices, for no one at this time of day is going to recommend an import duty. They will only prevent capital being irretrievably wasted, and so altogether discouraged. No step is possible in this matter until Government understands what industrialism means to India, and grants a bureau of industry which, I think, should be greater even than public works and railways. Still public men can do something by co-operation. They can establish mutual confidence. They can establish associations for the financing and prospecting of local industries, for the selection of those likely to pay, and the rejection of immature schemes. Agricultural banks, encumbered estates, loan societies, direct trading companies, small industrial concerns all over India, all these would at last make money even without monopoly, though not so securely as if an industrial department was ready to grant concessions reasonably conceived and moderately asked for. I have it on the authority of one of those statesmen that India will some day boast of, that if Bombay took the lead in forming a large trust and investment association, the latter must soon acquire so much experience and influence, that the co-operation and respect of the Government might be taken for granted. Still nothing is done either by castes or companies, and you and I who know that useful and profitable concerns could be started in many towns and districts cannot command the capital necessary to begin with, and are called visionary and unpractical. Mutual confidence and some little Government assistance is all that is required, for capital is available in abundance. The Native States are often referred to as representing within their own borders an industrial agency of great scope and value. And well-governed Native States no doubt will frequently take the lead in industrial development. Far be it from me to say a word to discourage them. Only I would venture to observe that capital is very sensitive, and that before monopoly, and before concessions, a quick and certain law, and even-handed justice are required, or capital, always shy where law is uncertain, will not come at all, but will run away altogether. I do not think any one at this time of day will object to machinery. It is true that machinery may to some seem superfluous in India where labour is abundant and cheap, but it is not so. If you are going to make cheap umbrellas or cheap paper you must use machinery, and it is the same for everything. Hand weaving and working in the purely domestic arts is far too slow and limited to compete with the out-turn of machinery. I venture to assume, therefore, that India is ripe for the employment of capital which must now take the form of investment in machinery and public societies of some kind. Is it now desirable that that capital shall come from Europe, or from India's own hoards, or from both? How much capital does India presumably want? A good deal depends upon that. And we have to remember the every-day increasing demands of India's chief industry, agriculture, in order to supply the needs of the growing export trade. I have so far considered this question solely from the point of view of the industrialist, regretting that so much paying business is being sent out of the country. But it has a distinct and separate aspect in regard to the dependence of India on the export of raw material. To make India's position safe an enormous expenditure on other forms of industry is required. Capital should in this view be withdrawn from agriculture and purposely devoted to other industries, even if by so doing the prosperity in peace time of the country were interfered with. It is strange how in this modern world facts have to compound with theories. For while India is as a matter of fact distressingly unprepared for a naval war which would cut her off from the markets of Europe, her Government assumes all the time that England and India between them hold command of the sea. Unless it comes in other ways and unintended no discouragement to the extension of agriculture is likely, and all capital which exporters may introduce will go to the land as advances on crops. The expenditure of Government at the same time will take the uniform direction of trunk railway lines to the sea and irrigation canals in order to assist the exchange trade with the rest of the world. Such capital is practically all guaranteed and there is never any lack of it. But when we come to manufacturing industry it is different. Among the industries which stand as it were on neutral ground between manufactures and agriculture, such as tea, indigo, and coffee planting, capital is distributed pretty freely. What the effect of a high exchange on tea would be it is not yet time to say. Perhaps we shall never really have a higher exchange after all, and the gold price of silver and the gold price of the rupee happily come together again. For gold and coal mines there is also a sufficiency of capital. But these last-named semi-agricultural and mining industries are almost wholly in European hands, the capital is in gold, and the profits go to London. The profits being pretty equable and certain, capital for these concerns is never long sought for in vain in the city. The mill industry of India is in native hands. The capital is in silver, that is to say it was, it is in rupees now. And this fact has excluded London competition, for the gold capitalist likes to invest in concerns whose capital accounts are kept in sterling. This, of course, especially applies to those who lend on debentures or mortgages. But the mill industry as said before keeps religiously to the Presidency town and does not extend to the interrior. The presence of an occasional mill in an up-country town makes the general absence of tall chimneys more remarkable. It is in the mofussil towns that we want industry to relive the fields of the growing pressure of population on the poorer classes of soil. To such industries as these, the wealthy capitalists of the Presidency towns, those who support the mill industry for instance, have not yet turned their attention, I think it is that to many of these gentlemen the Mofussil is a distant and darkened land given up to Government officials and the Congress, and they as capitalists are equally afraid of both. Here is where the deficiency of local capital partly comes in. There is no guarantee, and there is nothing to attract the capitalist to live himself near the works. The Indian capitalist has not yet learnt to separate himself from his wealth, nor is he much encouraged to do so. The fixity of present agricultural conditions in the mind of the Government seems to give any suggestion for alteration, even by way of improvement almost the air of an impertinence. Therefore, while in the Presidency towns industry preceded politics and still holds its own, in the towns of the interior politics have preceded industry. They have separate fields and should be absolutely dissociated. This affords one reason why I think it is difficult to attract capital to the interior without Government help and encouragement. The ordinary capitalist, knowing that Government always takes the initiative in anything it really wants, and seeing Government quite indifferent to these industrial matters, and wrapped up in agriculture and exchange, imagines not unnaturally that he would be in the way, and that his interest, he being unwelcome, would not be considered and would suffer. What, therefore, can India look to for the material and educational development she so urgently requires, but to the buried hoards of those who dwelling in all parts of the country have never as yet contributed to the industries of the Empire in the way of capital? We are on the horns of this dilemma. The capital can come in a gold form with London Boards, expensive supervision, and profits drawn away beyond the seas, if some kind of guarantee can be found for the interest. On the other hand it has to be drawn out of unspeculative people from hoards underground. The leading and active capitalist classes of the country, as already shown, have their attention already fully occupied by agriculture, trade, and the Presidency mills. To get a guarantee for industrial works will require a bill passed through Parliament, and perhaps two or three, for the opposition from English manufacturers will be strong and energetic. The proposed guarantee will be looked upon rightly as an import duty on English goods. And we want no import duties, not even one on silver which is the last and most remarkable currency fad. Industries must come on their merits, as reducing, and not as increasing, the price of necessaries. One surrenders the easy notions of tariff and protection with a sigh perhaps. They look so simple and from the point of view of capital so profitable; but they are out of date, and we must not put ourselves in the ranks of a policy of retrogression. Our administration of land is very nearly in consonance with the most advanced views, even of Henry George, thus as it were bridging the ages, for land in India is still the property of the State as of old and should remain so. We must not, therefore, put ourselves in the wrong by asking for protective measures that will raise prices. But for any measure, which, while encouraging the investment of hoarded capital will not raise prices, we have a right and claim to ask. We cannot expect guarantees of interest, we cannot expect import duties, but concessions and local monopolies of concession we can expect, and in order to have these, we must direct our efforts to moving local fund boards, municipalities, Native States, and Government itself in what we hope it will soon have separately—an Industrial Department. All this may bring some capital from England, without a guarantee but still accompanied by the other drawbacks, the London board, the expensive agency, and the profits drawn out of India. We cannot object to such capital, however. On the contrary we must welcome it, if it provides the country with a development and variety of employment with which it will not provide itself. One thing, however, the currency discussions have done. They have established the fact that India must contain gold and silver bullion and hoarded coins to the extent of at least 500 crores, Rx. 500,000,000. They have also shown that the policy of the Government should be to encourage the use of this as capital in industry. The inquiry that now arises in every mind is—why, having so much accumulated capital of her own should India have to go to England, who makes a favour of lending it at 4½ per cent. on an absolute Government guarantee, with heavy commissions? Is not the capital sufficient? Surely it is. The money lent by England to the Government of India stood only two years ago at £104,408,208 as a sum total. Another £100,000,000, I speak under correction, may represent the capital of private concerns, banks, commercial companies, firms, &c., lent by England otherwise than to the Government. The two together may be taken at Rx. 300,000,000. At the same time the rupee obligations of the Government of India were Rx. 114,017,861, while the Statesman's year-book gives the amount of Indian Companies' capital paid up in March, 1892, at Rx. 26,580,985. If we take for the sake of argument that the whole of the latter is silver capital, the total public obligations of India other than investments in agriculture, private trade, land and buildings is something under Rx. 450,000,000, and this amount we may assume to be generally speaking, devoted to industrial and commercial development. India, if this calculation is only approximately correct has, therefore, more capital hoarded than she has invested, and probably of the 450 crores invested, not 50 crores is native money. What is the impediment to the employment of Indian capital in manufactures? There are several impediments. The first is the very first I stated at the opening of this paper that India is in the hoarding stage and has not yet understood the use of credit, apart from agriculture, trade, and usury. When an Indian, always excepting the money lending-classes, wants profits, he sells, he is averse to interest. Therefore it seems to have been that the 2½ millions Rx. of gold taken out of hoards in 1892-93 was exported and sold and not invested. Lending money is the business of a class in India not of the nation. The reason is partly the survival of a want of confidence in political arrangements and in their permanency, but mainly a social and religious custom that interest is usury, and so long as the saved wealth is safe, that is all that it is proper to expect. Income is obtained in other directions. Here there is a prejudice, a deep rooted aversion to using capital in industry that has to be got over, and it is here that only self-help can be of service. Government can grant concessions and encouragements, and by long habit accustom the hoarding classes to think the present political arrangements so firmly established as to be permanent to all practical intents and purposes. But it can do nothing against prejudice, except by education gradually, to break down the aversion to lending money on interest which is strongest as a matter of course among the very people whose hoards it is wanted to employ in manufacturing industry. There is a second impediment. Granting that a wealthy man who has hitherto hoarded his wealth is inclined to embark it in industry we can see only British companies to lend it to. But he does not like British companies. He can have no voice in their management. He is asked to become a shareholder, with a vote once a year in a room in some tavern in the City of London. It was difficult enough to get him to take his gold from its hiding places underground, but to ask him thus to separate himself altogether from it is to expect the impossible. He will not lend it to Government even, still less will he accommodate an English company. And as with the wealthy man still more so is it with smaller capitalists. They are frankly nervous and afraid of British company management, and I, for one, am not surprised at it. The difficulty is in some degrees less when up-country people are asked to entrust their well-saved deposits to men of other religions and other castes in the Presidency towns. More confidence might be shown in Indian companies with boards of management in the country, but experience does not point much that way either. That is why I urge, that while it is desirable to obtain capital anywhere, it is still more desirable to obtain it from India, as the very fact of getting it will mark an advance in education, and produce that public and private confidence among men which we call credit, a result of great importance to the empire at large. In order, therefore, to obtain capital freely from India to an extent of say three millions Rx. a year, a great step has to be made, and an agency to which the capital is to be entrusted has to be discovered in which the owners confide and have trust. The *Caste* again occurs to me as the natural solution of the difficulty, the special difficulty, that a prejudice, at once racial, social, and religious, has to be overcome. So we are still on the horns of our dilemma as you must clearly see. There ars profits to be made, but English capital demands a guarantee and carries them out of the country, while Indian capital, except what is already embarked in the well-known channels of agriculture, trade, and usury, does not realize the advantage to the empire of seeking profits, or durst not yet trust itself abroad out of its hiding places. Here is the practical field which this Association is endeavouring to lead you to. You have all friends, fathers, and elder brothers, and wealthy relations. Get them to realize that there is nothing like usury in *credit*. That while a *sowcar* may lend a *ryot* money at 24 per cent. and so run him, an agricultural bank on proper credit principles would lend at 4½ per cent. and be a blessing. And as with this simple case, so it is with every class of industry. Tell them that their hanging back is preventing the development of the country, and rooting usury yet more firmly in the soil. In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to say that we are accused of doing nothing else in this Association but talk. I am inclined to think we have talked to some purpose on the Currency Question, and I hope our deliberations will not end in smoke in this matter of capital. I am sorry to be unable to say to what caste should be confided the manufacture, for example, of umbrellas, but to whichever is responsible I would venture if I were you to say that a sum of Rx. 326,092 was invested by India in imported umbrellas last year. That is 32½ lakhs of rupees, of which we may assume 10 per cent. was net profit, so leaving 29 lakhs as a sum paid to calico, alpaca, or silk growers and weavers, dyers, handle-makers, steel and brass workers, elastic fasteners, and button manufacturers. Of all these India would need to import only the steel! I attach a list of imports for which I think India might compete. To obtain all the cotton manufactures she would have to grow a long staple cotton, but surely this is not impossible. I think I remember a gentleman at last year's conference, Mr. D. E. Wacha, emphatically assert the contrary, and say that a better staple of cotton was perfectly feasible. Here is my list of imports:—

	Rx.
Books, Paper, and Stationery	877,711
Cotton Manufactures	27,241,937
Dyes	511,183
Glass	650,247
Gums	101,932
Metals	5,616,147
Oils	2,631,187
Sugar	3,339,883
Umbrellas	326,092
Wood Manufactures	132,682
Wool do.	1,818,213
	43,310,257

Among all these surely Indian capital and enterprise can find something to begin upon, something to utilize the modest sum of 3 millions sterling a year which I have ventured to suggest as about the figure to be aimed at. There would then be less discouragement to education, and at the same time more business doing. Industry would become a profession, and source of profit for the many boys who are now vainly seeking ill-paid appointments in Government and commercial offices. The fathers of India should take up this matter, if only for the sake of their sons.

INDIAN FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

Mr. M. J. Ranade read the following paper:—I propose in this paper briefly to give a summary of the history and progress of Indian foreign emigration. Few people are aware of the comparative magnitude of this relief thus afforded to our surplus population, and of the magnificent field for extension which is opening before our vision in the possibilities of the future. In this respect the expansion of the British Empire is a direct gain to the mass of the population of this country. The permanent opening up of the heart of Africa and of the central regions of Australia will not be possible or advantageous to the indomitable resources of British skill and capital, if it did not secure the help of the unlimited and intelligent labour and skill of Indian emigrants. Of course, there are difficulties in the way, as there will be difficulties in the way of all great enterprises. But the certainties of the future are too imperative to be much interfered with by their present dangers and inconveniences. The tastes, habits, temperaments, and prejudices of our people have acquired an inveterate force, which make it no easy task to adapt themselves to new surroundings, and yet if the old thraldom of prejudice and easy self-satisfaction and patient resignation is ever to be loosened, and new aspirations and hopes created in their place, a change of home surroundings is a standing necessity and a preparatory discipline, whose material and moral benefits can never be too highly estimated. Mr. Draper, the American philosopher, in his history of the intellectual developement of Europe, went so far as to say that the dotage and death, which had paralyzed oriental races, could only be cured by the free transplantation of these people in foreign lands, or by free intermixture of their blood with more energetic races. We are yourselves witnesses of the hopelessness of the second remedy proposed. The other remedy is more hopeful, and it is on this account that I have ventured to take up this subject for discussion at the present Conference.

The first question we have, therefore, to consider in this connection, is the extent of this foreign emigration, and the localities to which it extends. The localities where Indian coolies emigrate are Mauritius, Natal, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, the Fiji Islands, British Guiana, French and Dutch Guiana, the French possessions of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion, the Danish Island of St. Croix, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements. In 1874, the Government of India appointed a Special Officer to report upon the question of Coolie Emigration from India. That report gives a detailed account of the condition of these settlements, and I shall first try to summarize its leading features, and then bring down the information to more recent times with the help of such official publications as were made available to me.

Mauritius is the largest of our Indian Colonial Settlements. Out of a total population of 3,10,000, nearly 2 lakhs were Indian coolies in 1861, and the rest partly European, Negroes, Arabs and Creoles. The number had increased to 316,000 in 1871, the addition being due chiefly to the increase of the Indian population, while the non-Indian population actually diminished by nearly 18,000 souls. The latest returns for 1881 show comparatively still better figures. The Indians were 1,59,000 males, and about a lakh females, out of a total population of 3,60,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population of the island is thus of Indian origin. The males naturally preponderate over females, being in the proportion of nearly 1½ to one. Of the two lakhs and more Indians resident in 1871, 1,50,000 were indentured emigrants from India, about 2,000 had gone of their own accord, and 50,000 were the children born to these emigrants in the colony itself. The Indian emigrants have no competitors in the island in the matter of agricultural pursuits, and they also find considerable employment in domestic service and in docks and in trade, the latter chiefly retail trade. There are also 11 Indian planters, and one manager of a plantation. The chief industry of the colony is the production of sugarcane, and the manufacture of sugar. The indentured Indian adult coolies get, besides their rations and houses free of rent, 5 to 7 Rs. a month, and have to work six days in the week, nine hours each day. Medical care is free of charge, and there is a free return passage provided at the end of the term of five years. There were about 250 sugar estates in 1871 in the island, which gave employment to 1,20,000 labourers, chiefly Indians. Of this number, nearly 50,000 had emigrated from the Calcutta side, about 27,000 from Madras, and about 7,000 from Bombay. Since 1871, emigration from Bombay has apparently fallen off, owing to the rise of the mill Industry in this Presidency.

The history of emigration in Mauritius commences with 1834. Between 1834 and 1838, as many as 25,000 Indians emigrated to that island. From 1838 to 1844, there was a prohibition in consequence of some well-founded complaints of abuses. In 1842, Act XV. of 1842 was passed, which re-opened Mauritius to Indian emigration. In 1844, the Government of the island took up the work of the protection of Indian emigrants in their own hands. A bounty was paid out of colonial revenues for each labourer imported, and the Government received the order of the planters, and sent them to their appointed agents in India. The Government of India appointed besides a Protector of its own to check the abuses of the Colonial Agents.

The latest report of immigration in Mauritius, furnished by the Government Protector in that island, which I could secure is for 1890. It shows that about two thousand emigrants came to Mauritius in 1890 from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and about 1,054 returned back to India. The females were about 36 per cent. of the males. The number of those who returned to India during the past five years has ranged from 1,054 to 2,350, giving an average of 1,600 per year. Among those who returned in 1890, 377 went to Calcutta, 347 to Madras, and 321 to Bombay. The total amount of savings brought by the returned coolies was Rs. 32,394 in 1890. In previous years, this total was as high as Rs. 1,40,000, Rs. 1,03,000 and Rs. 1,23,000 in 1886, 1887, and 1888 respectively. The savings in deposit Banks to the credit of the Indian coolies resident in the colony show an average of 16½ lakhs during the three years 1888-1890. Out of the 1½ lakhs of the Indian population residing on sugar estates, about more than half do not work on the plantations, while less than half are employed on the plantations, which numbered about 127 in 1890. This completes our review of the Indian settlement in Mauritius.

British Guiana (Demorara).—This colony lies along the north coast of South America between 57° to 60° West Longitude, and has a rich alluvial soil. As in Mauritius, the cultivation is confined chiefly to sugarcane. The seasons are, as in India on the coast, only two: the rainy and the hot season. The temperature is seldom below 75°, and rises to 90 Fahrenheit, and the average rainfall is 100 inches. Out of a total population of 1¼ lakhs in 1851, there were only 7,682 coolies from India, and about 2,100 Europeans; the rest were natives of the country, and Negroes. When Negro slavery was abolished in the West-Indies Islands, it was proposed to transplant the free Negroes to British Guiana, but the attempt failed and in 1838, the first importation of 400 Indian coolies took place. In 1844-45, the number of Indian coolies imported was 4,616. Between 1850 and 1870, about 65,000 Indian coolies were imported, out of whom 7,000 returned to India during the same period. In 1871, the total population of the colony was two lakhs, out of whom 43,000 were Indians, half of them working in plantations under indentures, about 9,000 were free labourers, and the rest (about 10,000) were otherwise employed in towns and villages. The labour laws in Guiana are as stringent and one-sided as those of Mauritius. The labourers have no summary remedy for the recovery of their wages except by a civil suit, while the planters' remedies in case of the absence or desertion of the coolies are most ample and strict. The coolies are employed in 123 plantations, out of which number, 85 are either owned by absentee landlords in London and Liverpool and Bristol, or are mortgaged with absentee creditors. This is a peculiar feature of the sugar industry in British Guiana, which distinguishes it from the Mauritius estates, which are generally owned by resident French and Creole owners. Owing to this peculiarity, task work is much preferred, and is rigidly enforced in preference to day-work. The task masters employ overseers, and below them are headmen, who are called drivers, who supervise the gangs of labourers. The drivers in charge of Indian gangs are chiefly Madrasees. The Indian coolie does not get through the same task as the Negro labourer, but the latter never works continuously. The Indian coolie is more regular in his habits, and he is thrifty by nature, and saves money. The Guiana coolies are independent in their bearing. The Chinese labourers, however, surpass both Indian coolies and Negroes in their several excellences. There were on the plantation in 1871, about 44,000, Indian coolies, 1,250 Africans, 6,600 Chinese, and about 1,700 Portuguese and West Indies men. Out of the 44,000 Indian coolies about 9,000 men were not indentured. The wages earned by an adult coolie range from 7 to 10 annas per day, and the cost of living was 8d. per day. More recent legislation enforces the payment of 25 cents, or 10 annas per day, as minimum wages of an adult male over 16 years, and 20 cents for each female labourer. Notwithstanding the hardships of the labour laws, the high wages earned have induced nearly 50 per cent. of the labourers to re-indenture themselves on the expiration of their first term. About 18,000 labourers out of 40,000 so indenture themselves on receipt of 50 dollars as bounty. There are besides 8,000 or 9,000 free coolies who have saved money, and earned their own wages. The agriculturist labourers have, as in Mauritius, free lodgings and medicine, and free rations in their first years of settlement. The fact that there are thousands of Indians who do not care to return to India, even after a stay of 15 or 20 years, goes to show that, on the whole, these Indian settlers are well-off in the colony. While the majority of the Indian settlers are employed on the farms, a few keep cows and ply carts, and there are lodging houses and shops owned and managed by Indians. A few have also enlisted in the Police, and in the Army. About 2,320 immigrants who returned between 1839 and 1869 brought with them 95,000 dollars to India. The men are to women in the proportion of three to one. The Mahomedans and Hindus settled in the colony observe Mohoram, and the Hindus have built two temples. As might be expected, the marriage tie sets loose with these men, and they also indulge in excessive drink.

The Report of British Guiana for 1890 shows that there were in all 1,07,424 Indian Coolies.—62,000 males 23,000 females, and 17,000 children. About 73,000 of the number were indentured, and the rest not residing on estates, were about 35,000. Out of 72,000 on the estates, 46,000 were males, and 26,000 females. These Indian settlers owned 21,000 cattle and 5200 sheep. About 2125 Coolies returned to India in 1890, and brought with them 25,000 dollars worth of jewellery, and 1,17,000 dollars worth of savings. The deposits of 6,323 Indian depositors were 1,16,000 dollars in savings banks, and 259 depositors had 10,283 dollars in Post office Banks.

Trinidad island lies off the coast of Venezuela and has an area of 2,000 square miles. The temparature ranges from 71° to 85° Fahrenheit, and there are only two seasons—the rainy and the dry season, and the heat is considerable. Sugar, coffee and cocoa are the chief articles produced in the plains, which intervene between the three high chains of hills that traverse the length of the island. Cotton, tobacco and indigo are also produced in large quantities. Sugar is the chief export, and its value rose from nearly 50 lacks to 75 lacks between 1856 and 1867. The total population of the island in 1856 was 68,000, of whom 4,000 were natives, and about 2,000 Africans, 4,000 Indian coolies from the country. In 1871, the Indian immigrants had increased to nearly 23,000 souls, besides 454 Indian children born in the island. There is as usual a Government Agent who inspects the estates, and reports to the Government of the colony the condition of the coolie employees. He allots the coolie labourers to the estates, and cancels the indenture of any immigrant whose employer disobeys the law, and abuses his power. The contracts for service are generally for a term of five years, and the work days in the year are 280, and the hours of work nine hours a day. As in British Guiana, the task work system finds most favour with the employer. The prescribed minimum rate of wages is 55 Cents, or 10½ annas per day, for adult male labourer. Wages are paid fortnightly, and may be summarily recovered by an application to a Justice of the Peace. The laws against vagrancy and absence and desertion are very stringent, and strictly enforced. Free rations are paid in the first two years of the indenture, and afterwards they are paid in money. On completion of the five years' term a certificate of industrial residence is given, and after 10 years, a man is allowed free passage back to India or he may in lieu thereof claim a ten acre grant of Crown land. In this respect the condition of a return Trinidad Coolies compares favourably with those of Mauritius and British Guiana. Children under 10 are not indentured. Out of 18,556 men employed on the estates in 1871, 10,616 were indentured, and 7,949 were unindentured. The average arrivals for each year between 1867 and 1871, were 2,000 coolies per year. There were 12,000 males against 6,500 female Indians in the island in 1871. The general rate of wages is considerably over the minimum of 25 cents, and ranges from 35 to 43 cents, or 14 to 16 annas per day. The number of coolies who returned to India in 1869, were 372, and they brought with them 16,000 dollars as savings. In 1870 about 408 men returned, and brought back nearly 13,000 dollars. Up to 1871, about 285 Indians commuted their back passage by claiming grants of land, and 253 purchased exemption from compulsory work under the indenture for the last two years of their term. In one Province, 357 adult males, 199 females, and 246 children are now settled on their own farms. Besides the 18,000 people employed on the estates, there are 9,000 Indians absorbed in the general population. About 7,000 people have foregone their privilege of a back passage. About 131 Indian children attended the schools in Trinidad in 1871.

Fiji is an island in the South Pacific where emigration appears to have commenced within very recent times since 1874. In the first year 480 Indian settlers landed on the island. Since then nearly 10,000 Indian Coolies have been imported into Fiji. The actual number resident in 1891 in the island was 8000. The number who went to Fiji in 1891 was 1,050 in all. Out of the total number about 3,000 were indentured labourers, and the rest had completed their term. The births in the island were about 151, and the deaths 229 in the Indian population, and there were 4 marriages. A special law for the registration of Indian Marriages was passed in 1891. The chief industry in the island is the cultivation of sugarcane. The working days are 6½ in the week. The term of indenture is 5 years. The minimum rate of wages is 1s. for adult male, and 9d. for female labourers. Rations are provided at the rate of 5d. per each person above 10 years for six months after arrival. Lodging and medical relief are provided free. Free return passage is given after five years service. In 1891, there were 343 coolies who had deposited 10,638 dollars in the Saving Banks in Fiji. The number of depositors and the amount deposited have both steadly risen since 1885, when there were 106 depositors with 3,470 dollars to their credit. Similarly against 10 coolies who remitted £84 to India, there were in 1891 as many as 102 coolies who remitted £546 to India.

St. Vincent is a small island in the Antilles group. Its area is 130 square miles. It produces sugarcane, arrowroot, cocoa and cotton. The term of indenture is for three years, though it may be extended for 2 years more, and at the end of eight years, the Indian emigrant coolie is entitled to a free passage. For re indenturing, bounty is given at a fixed rate fixed on a sliding scale according to the number of years of residence. The minimum rates of wages are fixed by law at 10d. a day for adult males, with lower rates for women and children. Free rations are only given in the first month, and by special arrangement for 2 months more, and after that period, the wages earned cover all payments. The work-days and working hours are the same as in the other colonies. The owners of the estates are required to provide convenient lodgings and free medicines for their Indian labourers. In the year 1891, about 1273 immigrant labourers earned 8,821 dollars in the first six months, and during the next half year, 1,442 immigrants earned 18,000 dollars. This gives an average of 8 to 12 dollars per man per month. The coolie immigrants numbered 552 in 1864, and rose to 1,442 in 1,871, out of whom 792 were adult males, 338 were females, and about 300 children. Since 1871, St. Vincent is not much favoured by Indian coolies, and emigration has fallen off in this colony.

Grenada is the most southern island of the Antilles group. It has an area of 133 square miles. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, indigo, and tobacco are the chief products of the Island. The provisions of the immigrant legislation are the same as those of the colony of St. Vincent. Indentured immigrants agree to work for five years. Free passage is earned by five years industrial or ten years total residence. In 1871, there were 1,863 Indians in this island nearly, 1,000 being adult males, about 400 adult females, and 450 children. These were settled on 46 estates. There were besides some free settlers, but their number was not large. The able-bodied men earn from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day, but the minimum rate of wages fixed by law is 8d.

St. Lucia is an island in the Windward Group and has an area of 245 square miles. It had a population of 24,123 souls in 1851, out of whom 947 were whites, and the rest persons of colour. Sugarcane cultivation is the chief industry of the island. The laws regulating labour are clearer and more stringent than the laws of any other country. The immigration agent who is a paid Government officer, inspects the ships on there arrival, and assigns the immigrants to the planters. The wages are required to be not less than those paid to free labourers and as far as possible the allotments are made so as to keep husband and wife, child and parent, together. The indenture is then drawn up and signed before a magistrate, and the agent visits the estates to see that the laws passed for the protection of the coolies are strictly enforced, and that the labourers are fairly treated. The contracts are for five years, but the immigrant may redeem the last two years by payment of a fixed sum of money. After five years of industrial service, he obtains a certificate of discharge, and after eight years, he is entitled to a free passage, which he may commute into money, or he may accept a grant of land instead. The rate of wages ranges from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per day for adult males, and 10d. a day for females. The employer is required to provide proper lodging for the labourers, and each house has an acre of provision ground. For the first three months free rations are allowed according to a fixed scale. The provisions against absence from work and desertion are stringent and strictly enforced. Up to 1862, in all 1,535 immigrants were imported into this island. Since 1862, no immigrants were imported for many years. In 1864, the number of Indian immigrants in this island was 1,316, and they were reduced to 1079 in 1868. Though all had become entitled to free passage back to India, only 460 accepted the boon. The rest chose to take the bounty, and became permanent residents on the island. Immigration to this island has been resumed in recent years since 1881. In 1891, there were on the island in all 2,500 Indians out of whom 1,640 were employed on 22 estates, and 225 of these Indians possessed 20 horses, 480 cattle, and 200 sheep and goats. Some of the more enterprising of these immigrants had begun to purchase land with the object of forming a purely Indian settlement of peasant proprietors on the island. There were five schools attended by the children of Indians, which received grants-in-aid from Government.

Jamaica is an island in the West Indies, and has a surface area of 6,400 square miles. There is a mountain range of considerable attitude which runs right through the middle of the island, and the plains gradually slope down its sides to the sea. Its chief products are sugar, rum and coffee. Cotton and indigo were formerly produced in large quantities, but these industries have either much declined or disappeared in recent years. The Indian coolies are employed chiefly in sugar and coffee plantation, and in the breeding pens on the hills were excellent cattle and horses are reared on the rich grazing grounds that cap these hills. The Indian immigrants were first introduced in 1845. In the first three years, about 4000 Indians were imported into the colony. For the next 12 years, immigration was stopped by reason of internal troubles in the colony. It was resumed in 1859, and during the next 12 years, about 9000 Indian coolies were imported. The immigration agent allots the immigrant to the estates according to their wants, after satisfying himself that the conveniences of the coolies will be duly looked after. The period of indenture is five years. As elsewhere, the agent is required by law to see that wives and husbands, and parents and children, shall not be separated. Before allotment, the immigration agent feeds and supports the coolies at Government expense. The planters contribute to this fund, and Government assigns the yield of certain taxes to the same purpose. The agent has also the power of cancelling the indenture in case the employer ill-uses his work-people, or abuses his powers. In 1871, the number of Indian coolies was nearly 103,000. Free rations, clothes and lodging have to be provided by the employer according to scale laid down by Government. Rations are stopped after the immigrant has been for time on the island, and the agent is satisfied that he can easily procure within his earnings his own supplies. In this case money wages are paid to the immigrants. The usual rate of wages is one shilling a day for each adult male, and 9 pence for a female adult labourer. There are six working days in the week, and the hours of work are nine per day. Special arrangements for task work are permitted with the sanction of the agent. The laws against absence and desertion are, as in the other colonies, severe, and strictly enforced. In case of sickness, medical officers of Government attend upon the sick person, and look to his wants. Out of the whole number of Indian coolies in the colony in 1871, about 50 per cent. *i. e.* 4,603 were indentured labourers, and worked on 87 estates. After the indentured term of five years is over, the Indian coolie is free to follow any calling he likes. A few become shopkeepers, but many continue their employment as free labourers on the estates. After 10 years' residence, the immigrant becomes entitled to a free passage which he may commute by accepting a grant of 10 acres of Crown land. Out of 2,140 who became entitled to a return passage in 1872, 925 returned to India, but 1,215 commuted their privilege, and settled permanently in Jamaica as residents. Up to 1871, as many as 14,400 Indian coolies came to Jamaica, and only about 2,773 returned during the same period. About 925 coolies returned to India in 1870, and they carried with them savings estimated at 17,000 dollars. If a labourer becomes permanently disabled or sick during the term of his indenture, free return passage is given to him. The conditions of employment are thus on the whole very satisfactory. Between 1860 and 1877, a period of 17 years, about 16,000 coolies have been imported, 60 per cent. males, and 40 per cent. females. Out of the whole number, 1,952 have returned during the same period, and 12,600 were in the colony in 1877, and worked in 103 plantations. The total number of Indians in the colony in 1892 was 14,000, of whom 4,100 were working under indentures, and 10,000 had completed their ten years, and were working as free labourers. There were 667 coolie depositors in the Savings Banks, and the amount to their credit was 14,054 dollars, against 145 depositors who had 16,758 dollars in 1871. Among the new arrivals in 1892 was one Chandra Kumari who claimed to be of Janga Bahfadur family, and she stated that she had runaway with one of the palace servants. About 450 coolies returned to India in 1892, and brought with them £1,748 worth of cash, and £500 worth of jewellery.

(To be continued.)

"A CONCEITED ASSEMBLY."

MR. STEAD in the "Review of Reviews" gives his candid opinion of the overrated assembly known as the House of Commons in respect of a late incident:—

This scandalous scene occurred at Westminister, and no one has been punished. If anything equivalent to such a disgraceful scene had taken place in the Navy, Mr. Mellor would have been tried by court-martial and dismissed, and Mr. Hayes Fischer and Sir Ashmead Bartlett would have been placed under arrest. For undoubtedly the "causa causans" of the whole disgraceful scene was the utter incompetence of Mr. Mellor. From the first he has never had any control over the House, and the concluding scene was but the culmination of a long series of episodes, which proved his utter unfitness for the post thrust upon him by the Government. There have been many mistakes this session, but the worst of all mistakes was the refusal to continue Mr. Courtney in the chair as Deputy Speaker. Mr. Mellor was installed as the strong man who was belived to be capable of effectively forcing the Bill through, when Mr. Courtney, being a Unionist, would have raised difficulties. Never was there a more fatal miscalculation. But Mr. Mellor is not court-martialled. Mr. Mellor has not even been asked to resign. Mr. Mellor remains where Mr. Mellor was placed at the beginning of the session—the wrong man in the wrong place without either prestige, authority, or capacity to enable him to maintain discipline and secure order. After Mr. Mellor the only offenders who deserved punishment were Mr. Hayes Fisher and Sir Ashmead Bartlett, who were the first to resort to physical violence, their only excuse is to say that they believed Mr. Logan was going to strike them. But this was an after-thought. The member who lays violent hands on another in a moment of excitement corresponds to the sailor who after a collision raises a cry of panic, and deserts the ranks. There was no such man on the "Victoria." Unfortunately Mr. Hayes Fisher and Sir Ashmead Bartlett are still members of the House of Commons.

It is a mistake, however, to exaggerate the significance of the outbreak of Donnybrook fair in the House of Commons. That assembly thinks a great deal too much of itself, and it is perhaps just as well that it should for once suddenly become conscious of the contempt with which

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has been observed that after the sun-spots have been at a minimum the summers are hotter, just as though there was more heat coming from the sun at such periods, and the fact has been accounted for by supposing that sun-spots are caused by vast clouds of matter erupted from the sun and condensed in the surrounding space. These act as screens and prevent the sun's heat from radiating freely through them. From an examination of statistics, Mr. A. B. MacDowall, M. A., has found that in England during the hot summers following the minima of sun-spots the month of August is hotter than July, an effect due in all likelihood to accumulation of the heat.

The chemical union of carbon with the metals gives rise to carbides, but although it is known that carbide of Iron confers many useful properties on cast iron, the carbides in general have not hitherto been of much practical importance in chemistry. Some think that petroleum is formed by the decomposition of iron carbides existing in large bodies below the surface. Be this as it may, the recent discovery that pure acetylen gas and lime are produced by the decomposition of calcium carbide is a proof that the carbides may yet be extremely valuable in an industrial sense.

Mr. Garner, the American, who is engaged in phonographing and writing down the language of monkeys, had a predecessor in Gottfried Immanuel Wenzel, of Vienna, who in 1808 published a work on the languages of animals, with a vocabulary and translations into German. Wenzel believed that every species of animal has its own dialect, which is a modification of the generic language of the race; and he supposed that a zebra would be able to understand an ass more readily than a horse, because it is more nearly related to the former. The French physicist Radeau also treats of the language of animals in his book on acoustics published in 1882. He tells of a gentleman in the South of France who kept a number of monkeys and had learned to converse with them, much to their delight.

Wenzel relates that a Bavarian dog considered it highly improper for a gentleman to wear his hat indoors, and on one occasion jumped up and pulled off a visitor's. He also mentions a dog which, being sent by his master to buy meat, would stand before the kind of meat required, and bark out the number of pounds. Professor E P Evans, in a recent article on this subject, refers to a parrot belonging to the Canon of Salzburg Cathedral, which sometimes took part in general conversation, and once accosted a dignitary of the church with the remark "Where do you come from? Oh! I beg pardon, your Grace, I thought it was a bird." This parrot could sing popular songs, and even learned an aria of Flotow's opera "Martha."

Another parrot of the same species (Psittacus erithacus), ash-gray with a scarlet tail, is now owned by M. Nicaise, a member of the Anthropological Society of Paris. It is 50 years of age, and in 1870 was sent into the country, to escape the siege of Paris, where it picked up the notes of many wild and domestic birds. It mimics the squealing of a pig which it saw being killed nearly 25 years ago with such excruciating fidelity that persons, hearing it stop their ears. It listens attentively to a conversation, now and then remarking "Ah!" or "Oh!" and joining in the laugh. It not only sings songs, but in whistling it improvises musical pieces or variations, which always close on the tonic or key-note, thus evincing its musical feeling and sense of melody.

Professor A. H. Sayce has given some weigthy reasons for concluding that what all the world has taken for Mount Sinai is not the right one. The "Yam Suf" of the Book of Exodus, translated "Red Sea" in the Bible, was, he maintains, the Gulf of Akaba, and he is disposed to look for Sinai not in the Sinaitic peninsula, but on the borders of Midian and Edom, among the ranges of Mount Seir, in the neighbourhood of the ancient Sanctuary of Kadesh-Barnea.

The professors of the Paris Natural History Museum have instituted a curriculum for travellers which has been well attended. The instruction is eminently practical, and aims at giving simple directions and teaching easy manipulations for the collection and preservation of new specimens, and in photography, anthropology and other studies.

The "limans," or salt water lagoons, near Odessa, which are now cut off from the sea, are occasionally phosphorescent, but as the "noctiluca miliaris," which renders the waters of the Black sea luminous at times, does not inhabit them, M. Zabelotuyi has made a search, and traced the phosphorescence to the protoplasm of an infusorium allied to the "Glenodinium cinctum."

The cyclone which devastated a portion of the State of Kansas on June 21 last, swept through a forest and uprooted elm and walnut trees from two to three feet in diameter, along a track 600 yards wide. Barbed wire fencing and telephone wires were flung into the tops of high trees. Heavy farm waggons were wrecked, gravestones were carried 300 yards, trees were stipped of their leaves and birds of their feathers.

Quito is popularly supposed to enjoy "perennial spring," and, according to Dr. Hann ("Zeitd. der Gesselischaft fur Erdkunde)," the weather there with its changes, rains, hails, and afternoon thunderstorms, is indeed similar to the month of May in Germany. Moreover the influence of the weather on health is much the same as in our springs, and the traveller is apt to suffer from irritation of the mucous membranes.

Morning and evening at sunrise and sunset the "prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse of North America, is in the habit of "worshipping the sun" by a peculiar song, which can still be heard in the crisp, frosty mornings of March, April and May in the vicinity of the prairie towns and villages of Iow. According to Mr. T. A. Berenuan, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, its three notes, correspond to the "do, si, do' of the diatonic scale. The first two are quarter notes, and the last is drawn out to a full note prolonged. The sound is not a sharp cry, but a full round detonating "boom, boom, bo-o-m.

Dr. Alexander Muirhead, of Westminster, the distinguished electrician whose duplex system of working submarine cables is now used in every part of the world, has recently brought out a form of galvanometer which cannot fail to be useful to amateur and professional physicists. It is of the suspended coil type (which, by the way, was employed by Dr. Muirhead long before D'Arsonval took it up, and among other advantages it has an ingenious "idle" or "damping coil," devised by Mr. Herbert Taylor, the well-known telegraph engineer, by which the readings of the instrument are quickly obtained.

Among the subjects which will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the British Association, Nottingham, will be the question of foundinga national physical laboratory, and the central publication of physical papers, as well as the causes and preventives of explosions in coal mines. Professor Bohr, of Copenhagen, is expected to communicate some important results in the chemistry of breathing; Messrs. Bruce and others will give an account of their experiences in the Antarctic seas with the Dundee sealers; Dr. Hans Hildebrand, Royal Antiquary of Sweden, will contribute a paper on Anglo-Saxon remains and those of the same date in Scandinavia, a subject which will lead to a definition of Anglo-Saxon as distinct from Celtic and Scandinavian remains. The latest researches on the prehistoric lake-village near Glastonbury will be described by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, and as Dr. H. Robert Munro, our leading authority on the subject, is president of this particular section, we may expect an interesting discussion on the obscure question of these remains. Popular lectures will be delivered on "Flame," by Professor Smithells; on "The Discovery of the Physiology of the Nervous System," by Professor Victor Horsley; and on "Spontaneous Ignition," by Professor Vivian Lewis.

Ruskin has asked the question, "What use has a serpent for its tongue?" and it has been variously supposed to act as a tactile organ, a decoy, and a catcher of insects, but none of these suggestions are very satisfactory, and Mr. W. H. Hudson offers another, to wit that it serves to rivet the attention of birds or lizards, and allow the snake to stealthily approach them until it is able to spring upon them. We are afraid this explanation will fare no better than its predecessors.

It is proposed to establish a "snake laboratory" in Calcutta for the investigation of snake-bites and the discovery of antidotes. Such an institution is much required, and it is rather curious that it should have been delayed so long.

During the year 1891, according to Mr. Alexander M'Adie, an American meteorologist, at least 205 lives were lost in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, through lightning, and the property destroyed by the same agency amounted to about 1½ million dollars. Over 95 per cent. of the cases occurred between April and September, that is to say in the hotter months.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Beltor, 1,929 tons, Captain T J Holman, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W Thormann, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain W Henderson, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Bhopal, 1,931 tons, Captain C L Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, 22nd July, via Middlesbrough and Antwerp, with a general cargo, one cabin and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain R E L Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong:—Mr S S Gaikwa. From Yokohama—Mr A Moncrieff. From Singapore—2 deck. From Penang—3 deck. From Sydney—Mr Pedro de Souza, Mr Salvador Fernandes, Lieut Priestly and Mr F Dunsterville. From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs H C Radford and child. From Adelaide—Mrs Barnes and child and Miss Hughes and servant. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Wool, Mr H M M Saul, Mr and Mrs Macpherson, Mr F A Bethune and nine deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	Antwerp	6	P Muir&Co
B	Beltor	1929	Holman	Karachi	5	K Nixon &Co
C	Mobile	McAdam		Red Sea Ports		B & P S Co
D	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	9	A Simion
H&J	Brahmani	923	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
K	Cy of Perth	3005	Swan	Lpool	9	Sir C Forbes & Co
M	Gutenfels	1750	Thorman	Hamburg	5	Glade & Co
P	Byculla	1072	Plommer	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Pachumba	936	Russell			M Mackenzie &Co

Alongside

H	Satrunji	517	A Fakeeri	Not fixed	Shepherd &Co
H	Gharapuri			Not fixed	do.
H	Mahanadi	517	Koyzar	do.	do.
H	Ponani	513	Ahmed	do.	do.

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S.	Sabarmati	523	Adum		Shepherd & Co
"	Kaveri	583	Ahmed	do.	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	5015	Moule	London	7	P & O Co
3	Bisagno	1168	De Negri	Genoa	19	B C Barbora
5	Malwa	1691	Blackburn	China	6	P & O Co
6	Shannon	2389	Crewe	London	23	P & O Co
7	Gisela	2613	Cassovich	Trieste	9	A L S N Co
10	Inch Barra	2695	Major	Hamburg	9	Morrison & Co
12	Aston Hall	2226	McFri	Liverpool		E Bates &Co
16	B. Tower	2072	Purse	Dunkirk		T Morrison

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Naseri s	Hughes	Jedda, Aug 22.
	Bhopal s	Hansen	Hamburg, July 22.
	Surat s	Hill	Shanghai, Aug 12.
	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Mcpherson	Barrow, Aug 5.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Beltor, Holman, for Karachi.
" Gutenfels, Thormann, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Clan Fraser, Henderson, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Shannon, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
29	Lindula s	Allen	Rangoon, Aug 26.
	Maxwell s	Jenkins	Liverpool, May 20.
30	Umkusi s	Randall	Natal, July 29.
	Clan Forbes s	Bond	Natal, Aug 10.
	Baria s	Osterman	Hamburg, July 1.
	Lord Wolseley sp	McVicker	New York, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—Steamer Kangra.
August 30.—Steamer Avoca.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August.		
31	Eridan s	Calcutta.
	Aglaia s	Calcutta.
	Chanda s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

August.		
30	Camorta s	Rangoon.
	Marnock s	Calcutta.
	Nowshera s	Negapatam.
	Putiala s	Rangoon.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
July					
16	Brisk H M's. It G boat	Streeten	Cruise		
August.					
8	CariddH M's It G boat	Boccardi	Mussowa	27	Somali coast
9	Aldgate	Cheshire	Cardiff	21	Kurrachee
	Argus Duten G boat	Breun	Holland	26	Batavia
16	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.		
18	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	24	Bombay
20	Mayo R I M ss	Finney	Somali coast		
	Moyun	Platt	Somali coast.	22	Somali coast
21	Woodcock	Craig	Cardiff	21	Hodeida
	Michigan	Sevendsen	Java	21	Port Said F O
22	Ballaarat	Angus	London	22	Sydney
	Stassfurt	Orgel	Singaporo	23	Hamburg
23	Clan McLeod	Wafolk	Madras		London
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Goorkha	Morris	London		Calcutta
	Castledale	Davies	Calcutta	26	Jeddah
	Cyclo o p Dutch G boat	Wovters	Holland		Batavia
	Teviot	Ferrier	Cebu	23	London
24	Sindh	Bevilaqua	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	Calliope	Fleetham	Pondicherry		Marseilles
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Rome	Daniell	Sydney		London
	Bengal	Baker	Calcutta		London
	Mab	Rasmussen	Kurachee	25	Port Said F O
25	Bunderath	Stahl	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Maria Teresa	Deperies	Trieste		Calcutta
26	Renown	Nimes	Cardiff	26	London
	Dunera	Smith	Calcutta	21	Bombay
27	Naseri	Hughes	Jeddah		Australia
	Salier	Von Coilen	Bremen		
	Arara	Mackinley	Perim		
	Amara	Davies	Bussorah		London
	Syrus	Simmons	Rangoon		Port Said F O
28	Woolcock	Craig	Hodeida		Hamburg
	Gulf of Siam	Sanderson	Newyork	28	China

Aden, 28th August, 1893.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
City of Perth s—30 cases condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 44 cases condiments, S Rustomjee; 360 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 900 cwts linseed, and 950 cwts myrabollams, Ghulla Bharmuli; 2,505 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales skins, H E Gool Mamed, 6 cwts peacock feathers, 58 cwts deer horns, and 2 bales skins, S M Dhuramsee; 6 cwts peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Varsee; 155 cwts gum, T Jumnadas; 128 cwts deer horns, Peerbhoy Allarukhia; 32 cwts ivory, M H Adamjee; 15 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola; 34 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt Companion s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 540 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchbarra s—291 cwts oil cakes, Essajee Allibhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—935 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—24 cwts gum, and 12 cwts kismis, M Dawoodbhoy.

Now that stringent rules are being enforced in the matter of the height and chest measurement of Sikh recruits, writes a contemporary, it might be found desirable that one or two battalions should be made Sikh rifles. Commanding Officers who have prided themselves on having no sepoys under a certain height in the ranks, have now to take recruits according to the official standard, and they look sorrowfully at the companies when they are being sized. The crack Sikh regiments have been composed hitherto of men of 5ft. 11in., or even more: now that standard cannot be maintained. Shorter men, provided their chest measurement is good, have to be enlisted, and take their places besides their more stately comrades. It does not follow that the latter are better than the new sepoys, for a shorter sturdy man is hard to beat on service; but the traditions of these particular regiments suffer to some extent, for the pride of the "lordly Sikh," his love of martial display, and his splendid swagger are proverbial. Now a rifle regiment or two, recruited from among some of the classes which are just being drawn upon for recruits, would soon become popular. There would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining men, and the tall long limbed Sikh, with whom we are so familiar, could then go to the battalions which have always been accustomed to take young giants. The experiment seems certainly worth making, at any rate.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St., Bombay.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most admired of all Perfumes. Other odours pall upon the sense, but Atkinson's "White Rose" is ever fresh and sweet.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Renowned for a couple of centuries, this Perfume has given rise to a legion of Worthless Imitations. Use only Atkinson's English make, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER, Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd,
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
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No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING
D'r Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

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TRADE MARK.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES
"THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
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Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
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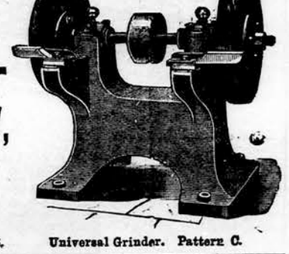

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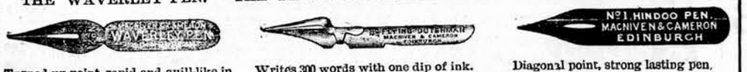

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THE HINDOO PEN. Diagonal point, strong lasting pen.
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2889 NEWSPAPERS RECOMMEND THEM.
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ELASTIC FABRICS
BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
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ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
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BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
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GOUT
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The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
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SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
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all Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
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Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
TRADE MARK.
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merits.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
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Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
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Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou) Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Also the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

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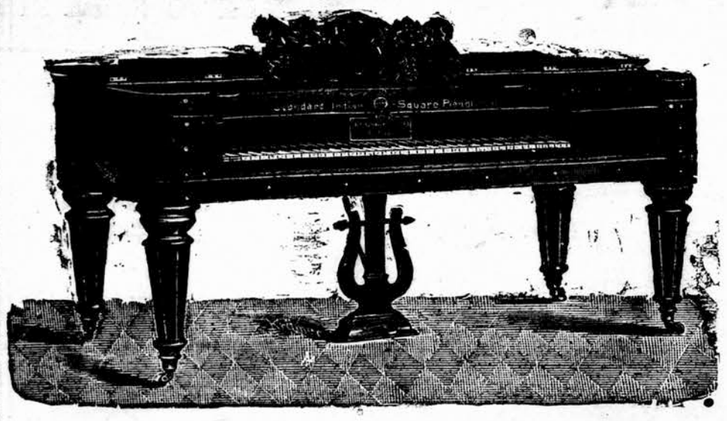

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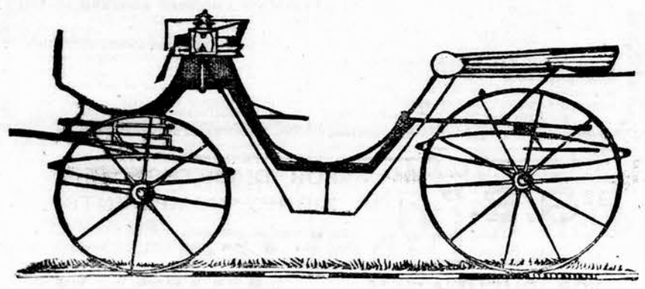

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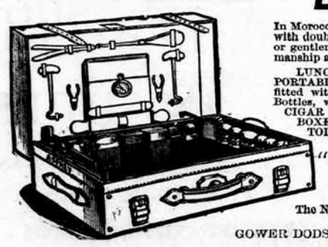

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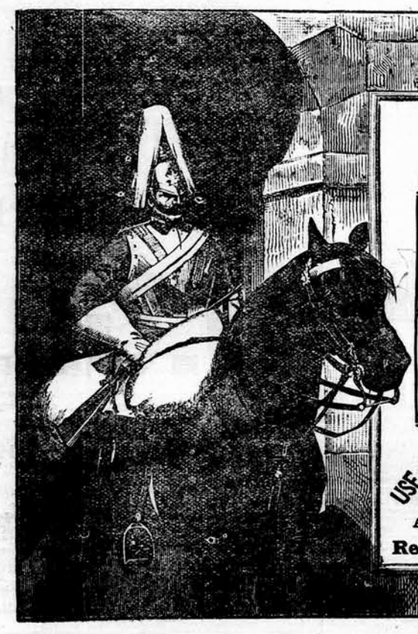

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